


# Canon

# EOS 50/50E

**E**

English Edition  
**INSTRUCTIONS**

## Thank you for purchasing a Canon product.




- These instructions are for the EOS 50, EOS 50 E, EOS ELAN II and EOS ELAN II E.
- The  symbol indicates instructions applicable only to the EOS 50 E and EOS ELAN II E.

### Major Features

1. Autofocus where you look with Eye-Controlled Autofocus during horizontal or vertical shooting.
2. Three-point autofocus and AIM System.\*
  - \* The AIM (Advanced Integrated Multi-Point Control) System sets the optimum exposure or flash exposure automatically while linking it to the active focusing point. All you do is compose the picture and press the shutter button.
3. The high-quality metal exterior gives a nice and solid feel.
4. Two separate mode dials, two mode levers, and the two highly-rated control dials make it very easy to set the desired modes and settings. The dial indications show the current settings at a glance.
5. Silent mechanism for silent operation.

Your EOS camera is compatible with all EF lenses. This Instructions booklet explains the camera's operation assuming that an EF lens is used with the camera.

Symbols used in this Instructions:

-  : Warning for preventing camera malfunction or damage.
-  : Information you should know when operating your camera.
-  : Helpful tip for operating your camera and taking pictures.

Page numbers in parentheses indicate where you can find more information.

Also read "Handling Precautions" on page 6 to prevent camera malfunction and damage.

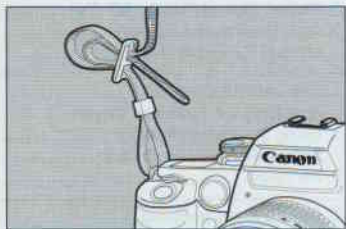
Retain this Instructions for future reference.

## Precautions



- Before using the camera for an important event such as a wedding, be sure to take test shots to make sure the camera operates properly.
- EOS cameras have a lens mount fitted with electronic contacts for dedicated operation (autofocusing, exposure control, etc.) with EF lenses. Using a non-EF lens with an EOS camera may not result in proper camera or lens operation.










Also, the warranty does not cover any camera malfunction or damage occurring with the use of non-Canon accessories.

## Attaching the Neck Strap



After inserting the end of the neck strap through the eyelet, insert the end through the clasp and under the outer strap as shown in the figure. Pull the strap to make sure it does not slip off.

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# Handling Precautions

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## Camera Care

1. This camera is not waterproof and cannot be used in rain or underwater. If the camera gets wet, consult your nearest Canon Service Center. Wipe off any water droplets with a dry cloth. If the camera has been exposed to salty air, wipe with a well-wrung damp cloth.
2. Do not leave the camera in places prone to excessive heat such as in a car on a sunny day. Excessive heat can cause the camera to malfunction.
3. The camera contains high-voltage circuitry. Never attempt to disassemble the camera yourself.
4. Use only a blower brush to remove any dust on the lens or in the film compartment. Do not use a cleaner containing an organic solvent to clean the camera body or lens. For stubborn dirt, consult your nearest Canon Service Center.
5. If the camera is not to be used for an extended period, remove the battery. Store the camera in a well-ventilated, cool, dry place. During the storage period, release the shutter a few times once in a while.
6. Avoid storing the camera in a laboratory, cabinet, etc., where corrosive chemicals are present.
7. If the camera has not been used for an extended period or if the camera is to be used for an important event, check all the camera operations yourself or take it to the nearest Canon Service Center.

## LCD Panel

Over time, the camera's LCD panel indications may become light and difficult to read. If this happens, have it replaced (at cost) by your nearest Canon Service Center.


At low temperatures, the display response of the LCD panel may become slower. And at high temperatures, the display may blacken. In either case, the display will return to normal at room temperature.

### Lithium Battery

The camera operates on one 2CR5 lithium battery. Check the battery level in the following cases:

1. After replacing the battery.
2. After the camera has not been used for an extended period.
3. The shutter does not release.
4. The camera is being used in a low-temperature environment.
5. Also note the following:
  - Before installing the battery, wipe the battery contacts to remove fingerprints and dirt. This is to prevent faulty connections and corrosion.
  - Never disassemble or recharge the battery. Also, never store the battery in high-temperature places or short circuit the battery contacts or toss the battery into a fire.
  - Although the battery works well under low temperatures, battery performance may suffer slightly at freezing temperatures. In such a case, keep a spare battery warm in a pocket, etc., and use and warm the batteries alternately.

### Low Battery Power

When only the  symbol blinks on the LCD panel, a picture can still be taken at the proper exposure. However, there may not be enough battery power to advance and rewind the film automatically. Replace with a new battery.

### Lens

To avoid getting the lens surface and electronic contacts scratched, attach the rear lens cap to the detached lens or always put down the lens with the rear end up.

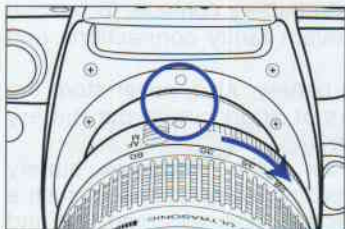




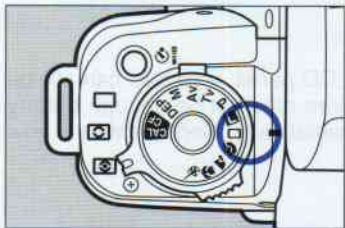
# Quick Start Guide




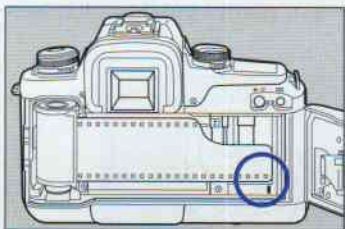
- 1** Install the battery.  
As shown in the figure, open the battery compartment cover and insert a 2CR5 battery.



- 2** Attach a lens.  
Align the red dots on the lens and camera and turn the lens clockwise until it snaps in place.



- 3** While pressing the lock release button, turn the Command Dial to  (Full Auto mode).



- 4** Load the film.  
Align the edge of the film leader with the orange mark on the camera and close the camera back until it snaps shut. The film will then advance to frame 1 automatically.

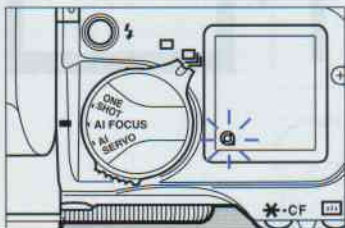




- 5** Focus the subject.  
Aim the focusing point on the subject and press the shutter button halfway to autofocus. When focus is achieved, the in-focus indicator in the viewfinder lights.



- 6** Take the picture.  
Press the shutter button completely to take the picture. If the subject is dark or backlit, the built-in flash pops up and fires automatically.



- 7** Unloading the film.  
At the end of the roll, the film rewinds automatically. Make sure the film cartridge symbol is blinking in the LCD Panel. Then open the camera back and remove the film cartridge.

# Quick Function Setting Guide

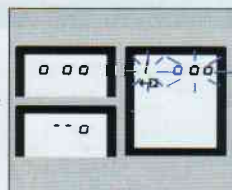
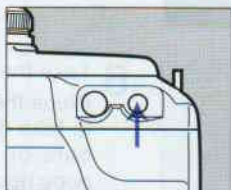
## Film Transport


Midroll film rewind  
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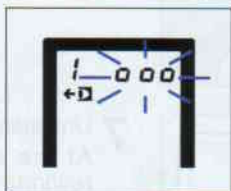


## Focusing Operation

Focusing point  
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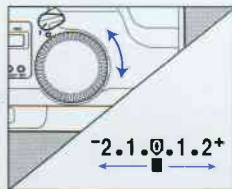
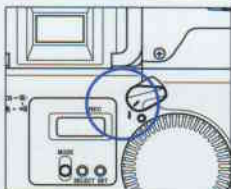


## Exposure Control

Setting the  
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Exposure  
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## Exposure Control

AE lock  
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## Other Features

Using the built-in  
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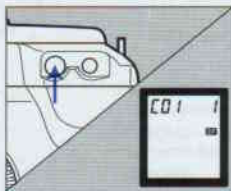


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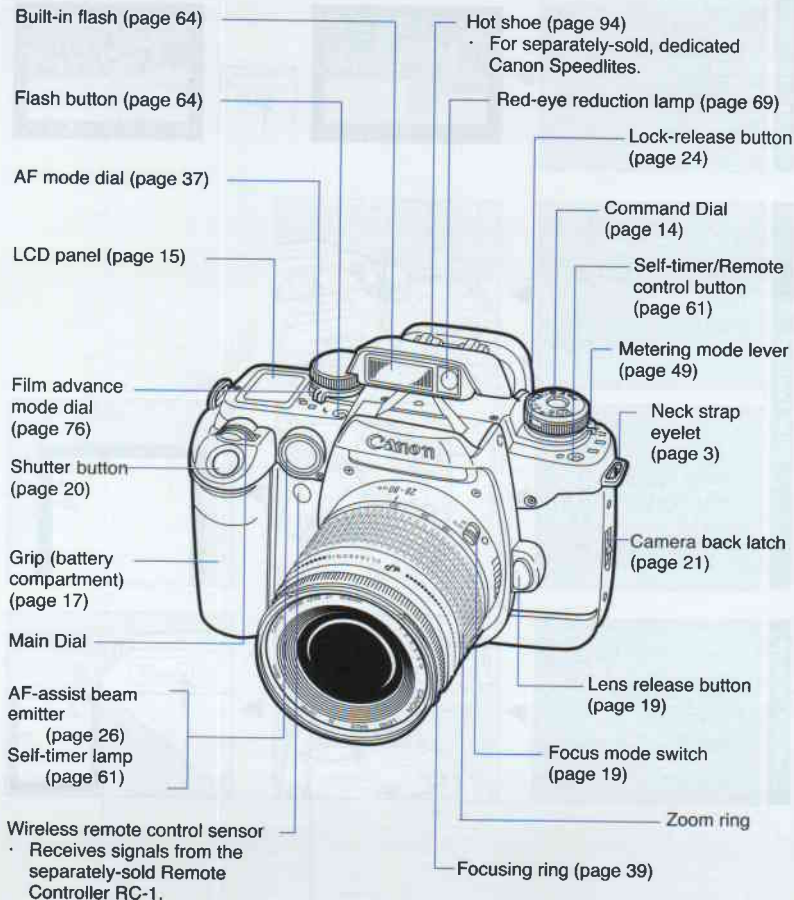
## Custom Functions

Using Custom  
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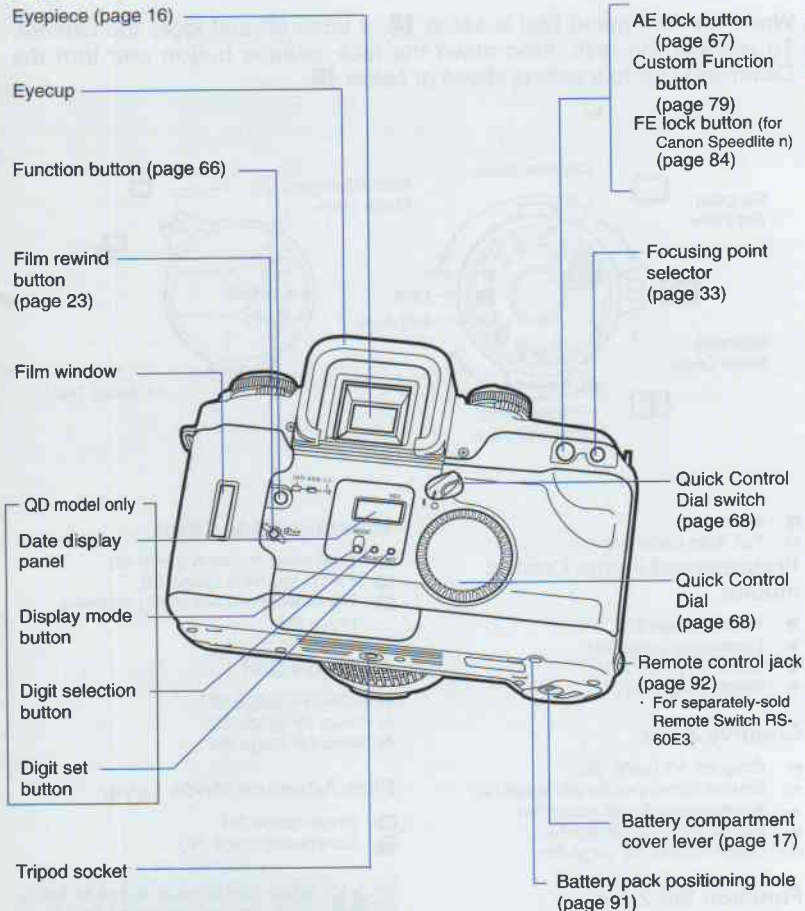


# Nomenclature

## Camera Front

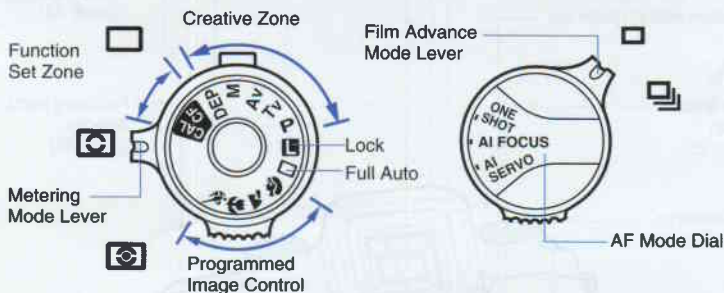


## Camera Rear



### Command Dial

When the Command Dial is set to **L**, it turns off and locks the camera. To release the lock, hold down the lock release button and turn the Command Dial to a setting above or below **L**.



- L** : Lock
- : Full Auto (page 24)

### Programmed Image Control modes

- 👤** : Portrait (page 27)
- 🌄** : Landscape (page 28)
- 🌸** : Close-up (page 29)
- 🏈** : Sports (page 30)

### Creative Zone

- P** : Program AE (page 50)
- TV** : Shutter speed-priority AE (page 52)
- Av** : Aperture-priority AE (page 54)
- M** : Manual exposure (page 56)
- DEP** : Depth-of-field AE (page 58)

### Function Set Zone

- CF** : Custom Function (page 79)
- CAL** : Calibration (page 40)

### Metering Mode Lever

- ☒** : Evaluative metering (page 49)
- ☒** : Partial metering (page 49)
- ☐** : Centerweighted averaging metering (page 49)

### AF Mode Dial

- One-Shot AF (page 37)
- AI Focus AF (page 37)
- AI Servo AF (page 38)

### Film Advance Mode Lever

- ☐** : Single (page 76)
- 🔄** : Continuous (page 76)



When the camera is not to be used, set the Command Dial to **L**. This will prevent accidental battery drainage if the shutter button is held down inadvertently.



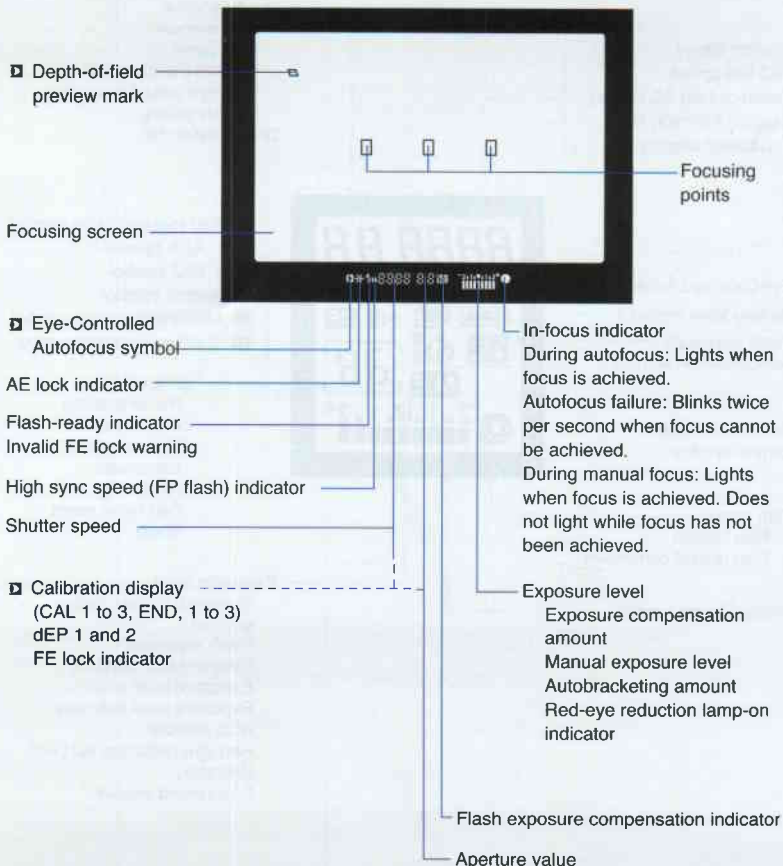
## LCD Panel

The LCD panel is shown with all the information displayed.



## Viewfinder Information

The viewfinder is shown with all the information displayed.



# I. Before You Start

To ready your camera for picture-taking, follow the procedures below.

## 1. Installing the Battery and Checking the Battery Level

### Installing the Battery

Use a 2CR5 battery.

- If you have purchased Battery Pack BP-50, see page 91.



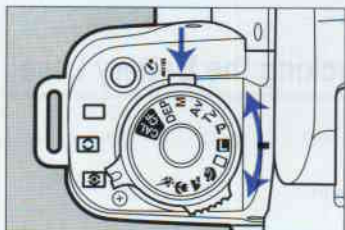
- 1 Slide the battery compartment cover lever as shown by the arrow and open the battery compartment cover.



- 2 Insert the battery with the contacts oriented as shown on the battery compartment cover.

- 3 Close the battery compartment cover.

# I Before You Start





## Checking the Battery Level


**1** While pressing the lock release button, turn the Command Dial to a Programmed Image Control mode or Creative Zone mode.




**2** The battery level will be displayed on the LCD panel by one of the following symbols:

 : Battery level OK.

 : Keep spare battery handy.

 : Battery is almost exhausted.

 : See page 7.

- The battery level can be checked when the Command Dial is unlocked and when the shutter is released.

## 2CR5 Lithium Battery Service Life

Ambient Temperature	0% Flash Use	50% Flash Use	100% Flash Use
At 20°C	90 (110) rolls	35 (40) rolls	18 (20) rolls
At -20°C	45 (50) rolls	14 (15) rolls	6 (7) rolls

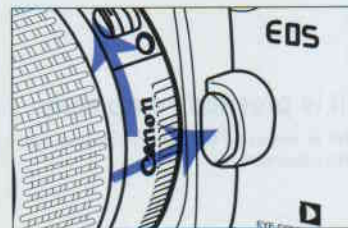
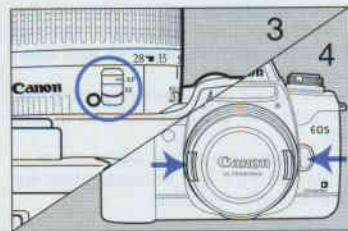
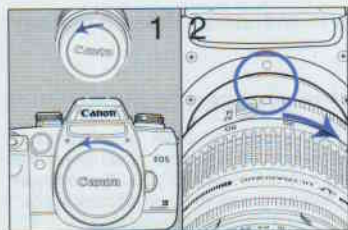
- No. of 24-exposure rolls based on Canon's Standard Test Method with a new battery and EF 50mm f/1.4 USM lens.
- Operating the camera without film will still consume battery power and reduce the number of rolls that can be taken with the battery.
- In parentheses, No. of rolls without the use of Eye-Controlled Autofocus.



- If nothing is displayed on the LCD panel, the battery may have been installed incorrectly. Take out the battery and install it correctly.
- Before using the camera, check the battery level.
- In areas where 2CR5 batteries may not be easily available, take spare batteries with you.

## 2. Mounting and Detaching a Lens

### Mounting a Lens



**1** Remove the rear lens cap and the camera body cap by turning the cap as shown by the arrow.

**2** Align the red dots on the lens and camera and turn the lens as shown by the arrow until it snaps in place.

**3** Set the focus mode switch on the lens to AF.



- If the focus mode switch is set to M, autofocus will be disabled.
- While the lens autofocuses, do not touch the rotating part of the lens.

**4** Remove the lens cap.

### Detaching the Lens

While pressing the lens release button, turn the lens as shown by the arrow until it stops, then remove the lens.

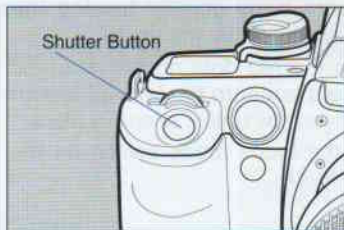


Be careful not to get the lens surface and electronic contacts scratched. After detaching the lens, attach the rear lens cap or put down the lens with the rear end up.



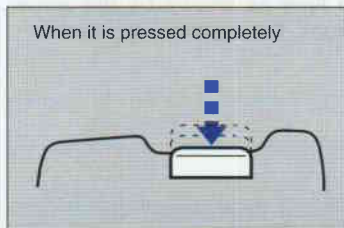
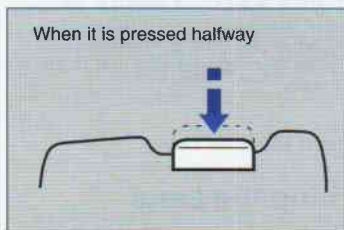
### 3. Shutter Button Operation

The EOS camera's shutter button operates in two steps: Press it halfway or all the way.



#### When it is pressed halfway:

- 1) The selected focusing point is activated to focus the subject. When focus is achieved, the focusing point flashes in red, the beeper sounds, and the green in-focus indicator lights.
  - There are three focusing points.
  - If the AF mode dial is set to AI Servo AF for automatic focusing point selection, the focusing point does not flash in red and the in-focus indicator does not light when focus is achieved.
- 2) The shutter speed and aperture setting are displayed on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder.
  - The exposure information will continue to be displayed for four seconds after the shutter button is released.



#### When it is pressed completely:

The shutter is released to take the picture and then the film advances.



Camera movement during the moment of exposure is called camera shake. Camera shake can cause blurred pictures.

To prevent blurred pictures due to camera shake:

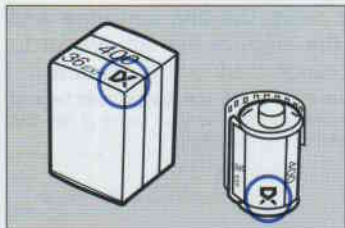
- Hold the camera firmly.
- Use the pad of your fingertip to first press the shutter button halfway, then press all the way.



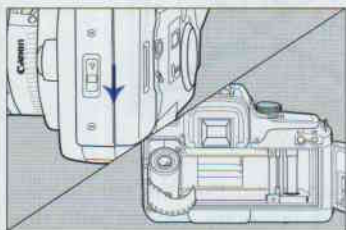
## 4. Loading and Unloading Film

### Loading Film

Use DX-coded film. The camera can automatically sense the film's ISO speed rating.



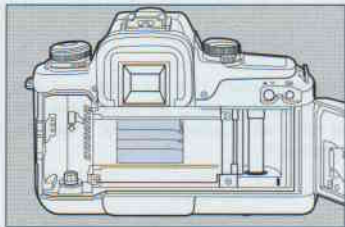
- 1 Unlock the Command Dial.
- 2 Slide down the camera back latch to open the camera back.
- 3 Insert the film cartridge at an angle as shown in the figure.

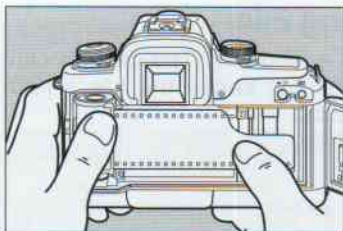


Infrared film cannot be used with this camera.



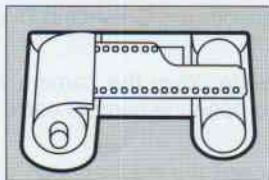
The shutter curtain is manufactured with high precision. Never touch the shutter curtain. When loading or unloading film, be careful not to touch the shutter curtain with your fingers or the film.



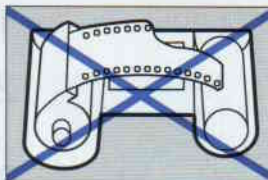


**4** Hold down the film cartridge and pull the edge of the film leader to the orange mark on the camera.

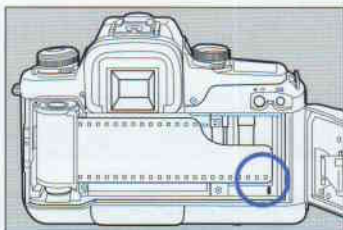
- If the edge of the film leader goes beyond the orange mark, rewind some of the film back into the cartridge.




Right

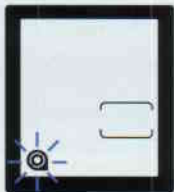


Wrong



**5** After checking that the film leader edge is correctly aligned with the orange mark, close the camera back. The film will then advance automatically to frame 1 as shown by the frame counter 1.

- If frame number 1 is not displayed and film cartridge symbol  blinks, the film has not been loaded properly. Load the film properly.



## Unloading Film


After the film's last frame is exposed, the camera rewinds the film automatically.

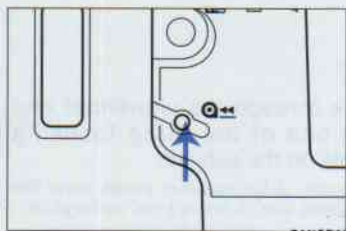


- 1 While the film rewinds, the scale on the LCD panel and viewfinder "flows" from right to left to indicate that the film is rewinding.


At the same time, the frame counter counts down.



- 2 After the film is completely rewound, the film cartridge symbol  blinks. Check that the film cartridge symbol is blinking, then open the camera back and remove the film cartridge.



## Midroll Film Rewind

To rewind the film before reaching the last frame, press the  film rewind button. The film will start rewinding immediately. In this case, the scale in the viewfinder does not indicate that the film is rewinding.



Film rewind is normally set to the silent mode. Pressing the film rewind button can switch between the silent rewind mode and high-speed rewind mode.



Immediately before midroll film rewind starts, the mirror will make a sound. This is normal.

## II. Basic Operation

Quick and easy picture-taking with the Command Dial's Full Auto and Programmed Image Control modes is described here. With these fully-automatic picture-taking modes, all you do is press the shutter button and the camera does the rest to suit the picture-taking situation.

The Full Auto mode and Programmed Image Control modes override all metering mode lever, AF mode dial, film advance mode lever, and Custom Function settings. The settings set automatically by each Programmed Image Control mode are shown in "Automatic Settings" on page 89.

Keep in mind that the settings you see on the AF mode dial and other controls may not always apply.

### 1. Full Auto Mode (□)

The Full Auto mode is for any type of subject. One of the three focusing points is used to focus the subject for easy picture-taking.



- 1 While pressing the lock release button, turn the Command Dial to □.



- 2 Look through the viewfinder and aim one of the three focusing points on the subject.

- If none of the focusing points cover the subject, see "3. Focus Lock" on page 36.

AF Frame



**3** Press the shutter button halfway. The subject will be focused and the shutter speed and aperture will be set.

- When the focusing point achieves focus, it flashes in red and the green in-focus indicator (●) lights.
- The shutter speed and aperture value will be displayed on the LCD panel and in the viewfinder.



**4** Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.






- **Blinking shutter speed warning (Camera-shake warning)**  
In the Full Auto or Programmed Image Control modes, the shutter speed display blinks if the shutter speed is not fast enough to prevent image blur due to camera shake. In such a case, minimize camera shake by doing either of the following:
  - 1) Hold the camera steadily and press the shutter button.
  - 2) Use a tripod. (The shutter speed will still blink even while a tripod is used.)
- **In-focus indicator warning**  
If the in-focus indicator blinks, the shutter cannot be released. See page 86.

## II. Basic Operation

### AF-Assist Beam


Under difficult autofocus conditions, the AF-assist beam is emitted automatically to assist autofocus.

### Automatic Flash Operation

In the Full Auto mode , Portrait mode , or Close-up mode , the built-in flash pops up and fires automatically for dark or backlit subjects.



If you do not want to use flash, use the Program AE (P) mode (page 50) or push down the built-in flash (after it pops up all the way) while pressing the shutter button halfway.

- If the built-in flash is pushed down before it pops up completely,  will blink on the LCD panel indicating an error. To cancel the error, press the shutter button halfway.

### Red-Eye Reduction

When flash is used, it may reflect off the subject's pupils and make the eyes look red in the photograph.

The red-eye reduction feature helps reduce red eye with the red-eye reduction lamp which lights automatically to reduce the subject's pupil diameter and reduce the chances of red eye occurring.

- Red-eye reduction can be set in any picture-taking mode. See page 66 to set the red-eye reduction feature.

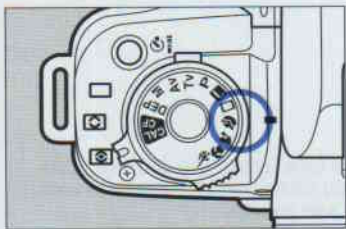



## 2. Portrait Mode ( )



This mode blurs the background to make the human subject stand out.

- The continuous shooting mode is set automatically. To shoot continuously, press and hold down the shutter button.
- For dark or backlit subjects, the built-in flash pops up and fires automatically.



Set the Command Dial to .

- The picture-taking procedure is the same as for the Full Auto mode (page 24).

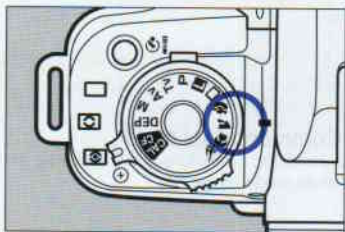


- Head and shoulders shots result in the best background blur effect. Also, the further away the subject is from the background, the more blurred the background will become.
- Using a telephoto lens also blurs the background further. If a zoom lens is used, use the longest focal length. (For example, a 28-80mm zoom lens set at 80 mm.)

### 3. Landscape Mode (🌄)



This is for sweeping scenery, sunsets, etc.



Set the Command Dial to 🌄.

- The picture-taking procedure is the same as for the Full Auto mode (page 24).



If a zoom lens is attached, use the shortest focal length. (For example, a 28-80mm zoom lens set at 28 mm.) The resulting photograph will have much depth from the foreground to the background and a wide breadth.



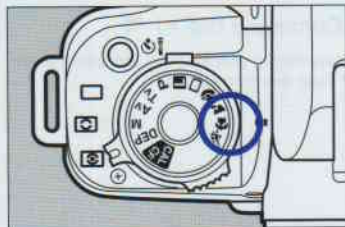
If the shutter speed display blinks, the shutter speed may be so slow that a blurred picture may result due to camera shake. Hold the camera steady or use a tripod. (The shutter speed will still blink even while a tripod is used.)

## 4. Close-up Mode (🌸)



Set this mode to use the lens' built-in macro feature for taking close-up shots of flowers, insects, etc.

- For dark or backlit subjects, the built-in flash pops up and fires automatically.



Set the Command Dial to 🌸.

- The picture-taking procedure is the same as for the Full Auto mode (page 24).



Focus the subject at the lens' minimum focusing distance. If a zoom lens is attached, use the longest focal length to obtain a larger magnification.

For better close-ups, the EF 50mm f/2.5 macro, EF 100mm f/2.8 macro lens and Macro Ring Lite ML-3 (both sold separately) are recommended.


## 5. Sports Mode ( )



This mode is ideal for capturing fast-moving subjects.

- Holding down the shutter button enables continuous shooting.



Set the Command Dial to .

- The picture-taking procedure is the same as for the Full Auto mode (page 24).



- Using ISO 400 or faster film is recommended.
- For sports photography, a lens with a focal length in the 200mm or 300mm range is recommended.



If the shutter speed display blinks, the shutter speed may be so slow that a blurred picture may result due to camera shake. Hold the camera steady or use a tripod. (The shutter speed will still blink even while a tripod is used.)

### III. AF Modes and Metering Modes

The three focusing points, Eye-Controlled Autofocus (E model only), and the metering modes are described here.

#### 1. Three Focusing Points and Eye-Controlled Autofocus

##### Three Focusing Points

Since the three focusing points enable autofocusing over a wide area of the picture, you can compose the shot and focus immediately. The exposure and any flash exposure compensation are set automatically. You can thereby concentrate on the subject and composition. (AIM System)

Having three focusing points is especially effective in the following cases.



- You can concentrate on the composition.



- There is less chance of autofocusing at the wrong point.



- Fast-moving subjects can be tracked across the viewfinder.

The focusing point can be selected automatically by the camera or by your eye (E model only). It can also be selected manually.

## ■ Eye-Controlled Autofocus

With Eye-Controlled Autofocus, you select the desired focusing point just by looking at it. The camera instantly detects which focusing point your eye is looking at. That focusing point then focuses the subject. Eye-Controlled Autofocus is also effective for vertical shots. When using Eye-Controlled Autofocus, the camera must be held properly as described on page 43.

Eye-Controlled Autofocus enables the following:

- You can focus where you want instantly.
- The focusing point can be switched instantly at will.



Focus achieved



Focus achieved

- A moving subject can be tracked with Eye-Controlled Autofocus (AI SERVO predictive AF).





## 2. Focusing Point Selection

The focusing point (AF frame) is the little box which focuses the subject. The focusing point can be selected by one of three ways:

- Automatic selection:** The camera selects the focusing point automatically depending on the scene.
- Manual selection:** You select the focusing point with a button and dial.
- 👁️ Eye-controlled selection:** You select the focusing point by looking at it.



If the focus mode switch on the lens is set to **M**, autofocus will not operate regardless of the AF mode dial's setting.

The focusing point selection procedure is explained below.

**First set the Command Dial to a Creative Zone mode (P, Tv, Av, M, or DEP). (The focusing point selection method cannot be set in the Full Auto or Programmed Image Control modes.)**

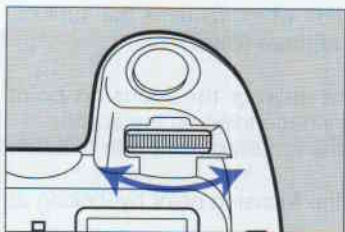


### Automatic selection

#### 1 Press the focusing point selector.

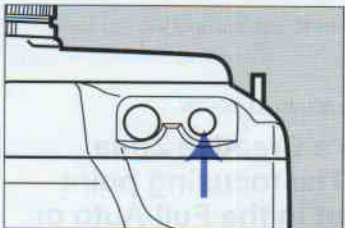
- The current focusing point lights in red in the viewfinder. The symbol for the current focusing point is also displayed on the LCD panel.
- In the Full Auto or Programmed Image Control modes, the focusing point selector does not function.

### III. AF Modes and Metering Modes



- 2** Within 6 seconds after releasing the focusing point selector, turn the Main Dial until all the focusing points light up.

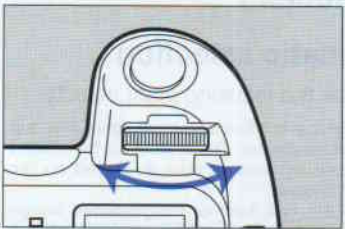
- To register the selection, press the shutter button halfway or wait 6 seconds.



#### Manual selection

- 1** Press the focusing point selector.

- The current focusing point lights in red in the viewfinder. The symbol for the current focusing point is also displayed on the LCD panel.

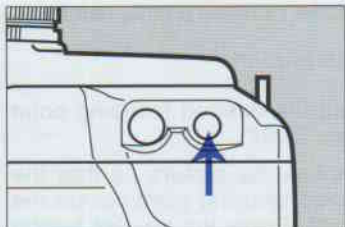


- 2** Within 6 seconds after releasing the focusing point selector, turn the Main Dial until the desired focusing point lights up.

- To register the selection, press the shutter button halfway or wait 6 seconds.



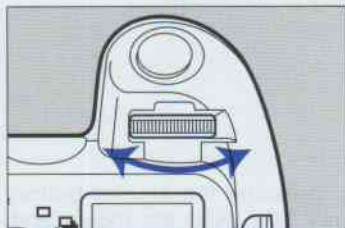
The focusing point cannot be selected manually in the Programmed Image Control modes.



## Eye-Controlled Selection

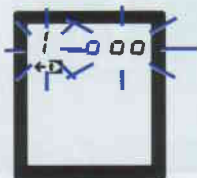
### 1 Press the focusing point selector.

- The current focusing point flashes in red in the viewfinder. The symbol for the current focusing point is also displayed on the LCD panel.
- The focusing point selector remains effective for 6 seconds after it is released.



### 2 Within 6 seconds after releasing the focusing point selector, turn the Main Dial until all the focusing points and the calibration No. blink.

- To register the setting, either press the shutter button halfway or wait 6 seconds.
- If Eye-Controlled Autofocus has been calibrated, the calibration No. will stop blinking and remain displayed.



For proper Eye-Controlled Autofocus operation, you must first calibrate it with your eye movement. For details, see “6. Eye-Controlled Autofocus Calibration” on page 40 and “8. Using Eye-Controlled Autofocus” on page 46. Although you can use Eye-Controlled Autofocus without calibrating it first, it will not function properly.

### 3. Focus Lock

If the subject is not covered by any of the three focusing points, use focus lock.

- Focus lock can be used only in the One-Shot AF mode (page 37).

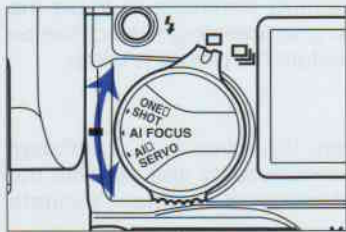
- 1 Select the desired focusing point (pages 33-37).
- 2 Compose the picture so that the selected focusing point covers the subject. Press the shutter button halfway to autofocus.
- 3 Keep pressing the shutter button halfway (this locks the focus) and recompose the picture as desired.
- 4 Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.



If the brightness of the subject changes after the focus is locked, a proper exposure may not be obtained. See "9. Metering Modes" on page 49.

## 4. AF Modes

The camera can autofocus in one of three modes: One-Shot AF, AI Focus AF, and AI Servo AF. Select the AF mode most suitable for the subject.



Turn the AF mode dial and set the desired AF mode. The AF mode dial settings are explained below.

### One-Shot AF

This mode is suited for still subjects. Since the picture cannot be taken unless the subject is focused, this mode helps prevent out-of-focus shots. Pressing the shutter button halfway activates the autofocus. When the active focusing point achieves focus, it flashes in red and the in-focus indicator lights in the viewfinder. The exposure is also set when focus is achieved.



If you keep pressing the shutter button halfway after focus is achieved, it will lock the focus and the exposure setting. You can then recompose the shot without changing the point of focus and exposure.



If the in-focus indicator in the viewfinder blinks, the picture cannot be taken. Either recompose the shot or follow the countermeasures explained in "5. When Autofocus Fails" on page 39.

### AI Focus AF

In this mode, One-Shot AF is the normal AF mode. However, if the subject starts to move, the camera detects the subject's movement and switches to AI Servo AF automatically.

When the focusing point selection is automatic and the center focusing point first focuses the subject, the camera switches to AI Servo AF if the subject moves to another focusing point in the viewfinder during autofocus.

### III. AF Modes and Metering Modes


## AI Servo AF

This mode is suited for subjects which move sporadically. While the shutter button is pressed halfway, the camera continues to focus the subject. With predictive AF, \* an approaching or retreating subject can be focused. The exposure is set immediately before the picture is taken.

### \* Predictive AF

If the subject approaches or retreats from the camera at a constant speed, the camera focuses the subject continuously and predicts the position of the subject for the moment of exposure to obtain accurate focusing.

## Focusing Point Operation in AI Servo AF Mode

	AI Servo AF
Automatic Selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The center focusing point focuses the subject first.</li><li>• If the subject then moves to another focusing point, focusing continues with predictive AF</li></ul>
 Eye-Controlled Selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Eye-Controlled Servo AF takes effect. By following the moving subject with your eye, focusing continues with predictive AF. See page 48.</li></ul>
Manual Selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Predictive AF continues with only the selected focusing point.</li></ul>

When the focusing point selection is automatic and the center focusing point first focuses the subject, the camera switches to AI Servo AF if the subject moves to another focusing point in the viewfinder during autofocus.



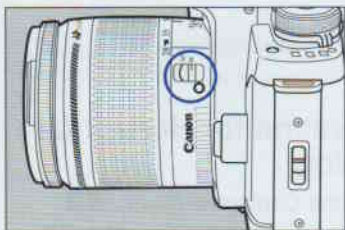
- In this AF mode, the in-focus indicator does not light and the beeper does not sound even when focus is achieved.
- A blinking in-focus indicator in the viewfinder indicates that focus has not been achieved.
- In this AF mode, the focus cannot be locked.

## 5. When Autofocus Fails

The camera's AF system is highly precise and can focus most subjects. However, autofocus may not be achieved (the in-focus indicator blinks) with certain subjects such as the following:

- a. Very low contrast subjects.  
Ex.: Blue sky; single-color, flat surfaces, etc.
- b. Extremely backlit, reflective subjects.  
Ex.: A highly-reflective car body.
- c. Overlapping foreground and background subjects.  
Ex.: A caged animal.

In such cases, lock the focus on an object at the same distance as the subject and recompose or focus manually as described below.



- 1 Set the focus mode switch on the lens to **M**.



- 2 Turn the focusing ring until the subject is in sharp focus.



When focus is achieved manually, the active focusing point flashes in red and the in-focus indicator lights.



## 6. Eye-Controlled Autofocus Calibration

With Eye-Controlled Autofocus, you select the desired focusing point just by looking at it. The camera detects your eye movement and instantly senses which focusing point your eye is looking at and focuses at that point. However, since each person's eye differs depending on pupil size, contact lens or eyeglass use, etc., the eye movement characteristics must be registered to calibrate the Eye-Controlled Autofocus feature.

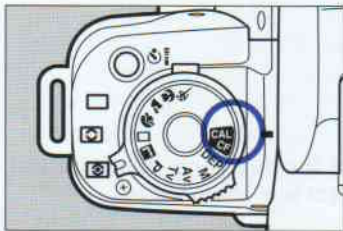
### Eye-Controlled Autofocus Calibration

Three calibration settings (1 to 3) can be set and used. For example, calibration No. 1 can be used for your naked eye, No. 2 for when you use contact lenses or eyeglasses, and No. 3 for another user's eye.

- During the calibration, do not take your eye off the viewfinder until the calibration is completed.



Calibrate for both horizontal and vertical framing under a calibration No.



### Calibration for Horizontal Framing

#### 1 Set the Command Dial to **CAL**.

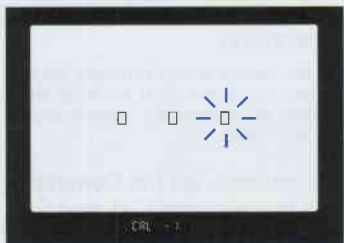
- The LCD panel and viewfinder displays CAL- and the calibration No. A blinking calibration No. indicates that calibration has not been set. If the calibration No. is displayed without blinking, it indicates that calibration has been set for that No.



## 2 Turn the Main Dial to select a blinking calibration No.

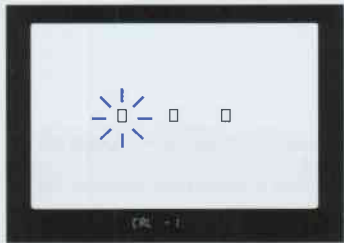
- If none of the calibration numbers blink when selected, see "Deleting a Calibration Setting" on page 45.

## 3 Look through the viewfinder.



## 4 Look at the blinking focusing point on the right and press the shutter button.

- The beeper will sound. Keep looking at the right focusing point for 1 to 2 sec. until it stops blinking.
- If the Custom Function has been set to silence the beeper, the beeper will not sound during the calibration process (page 78).



## 5 Release the shutter button. The left focusing point will then start blinking. Look at the blinking focusing point on the left and press the shutter button. After 1 or 2 sec., the beeper will sound. This completes the horizontal calibration.

- When the calibration is completed, the left focusing point stops blinking and stays lit. "End-" is also displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.
- If you stop the calibration process midway, wait until the focusing point lit in red in the viewfinder turns off. Then press the shutter button and start from step 3 above.





End - 1

## Calibration for Vertical Framing

- 6** Press the shutter button halfway, hold the camera vertically, and press the shutter button completely. Then calibrate by following steps 1 to 5 above.

You should use the same calibration No. that was used for horizontal-frame calibration.

- When the camera is held vertically, the top focusing point will start blinking first regardless of whether the camera grip is facing up or down.

- 7** To take pictures, set the Command Dial to a mode except CAL and CF.



- If the beeper sounds intermittently and the LCD panel display blinks, press the shutter button again and start again from step 1.
- When the calibration is completed, Eye-Controlled focusing point selection will be set automatically.

## Self-Teaching Eye-Controlled Autofocus

- The camera accumulates eye movement data which is added to the calibration setting. Different eye movements for different situations (outdoors, indoors, night, daytime, vertical and horizontal framing) are noted to improve Eye-Controlled Autofocus precision.
- Avoid having two people use the same calibration No. Doing so will reduce Eye-Controlled Autofocus precision. The second person should either use another calibration No. or delete the calibration setting before calibrating it for him or herself.

## 7. Eye-Controlled Autofocus Guide

To calibrate and use Eye-Controlled Autofocus effectively, follow the guidelines below.

### Holding the Camera Correctly

- Hold the camera steady without moving it.
- Look straight into the viewfinder and not from any slanted angle.



- Put your eye against the eyecup.



- Hold the camera straight against your eye and face.



- Align your line of sight with the center of the viewfinder so you can see all four corners.



## Proper Operating Conditions

- A different user must use a different calibration No.  
If two or more people use the same calibration No., Eye-Controlled Autofocus will not function properly. Each user must calibrate Eye-Controlled Autofocus for himself or herself under a different calibration No.
- The eyecup must be attached to the viewfinder eyepiece.
- During the calibration, the sun must not shine directly on your eye.  
When outdoors, do not allow the sun to shine on your eye.



- During the calibration, do not squint or wink your eye.

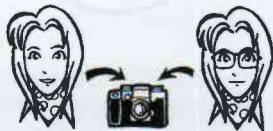


- Your hair must not cover your eye.



- First look at the blinking focusing point, then press the shutter button.
- If you will use the camera while wearing eyeglasses or contact lenses, calibrate while wearing your eyeglasses or contact lenses.

- Your eyeglasses should not slip down your nose and be positioned differently.  
Calibration may not be possible with mirror-type sunglasses.

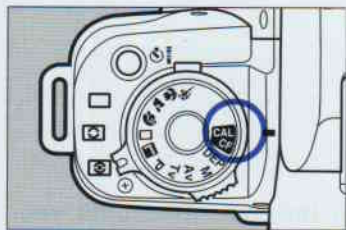


If Eye-Controlled Autofocus does not function even after following the guidelines above, select the focusing point with the focusing point selector and Main Dial.

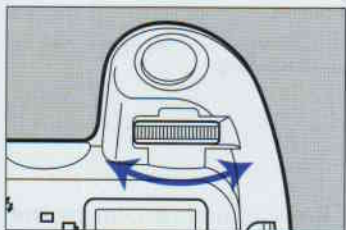


## Deleting a Calibration Setting

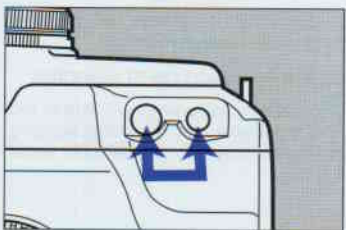
If Eye-Controlled Autofocus is calibrated by different people or with different eye wear with the same calibration No., Eye-Controlled Autofocus will not function properly. Delete the old calibration setting as described below before registering a new calibration setting.



- 1 Set the Command Dial to **CAL**.



- 2 Turn the Main Dial until the number of the calibration setting to be deleted appears.



- 3 Press the AE lock button and focusing point selector simultaneously.
  - The calibration No. in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel will blink to indicate that the calibration setting has been deleted.

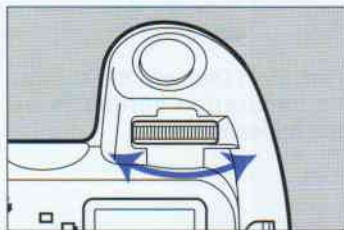
## 8. Using Eye-Controlled Autofocus

With Eye-Controlled Autofocus, you just look at the focusing point to select it.

- If the calibration No. is already set, skip steps 1 and 2 below.

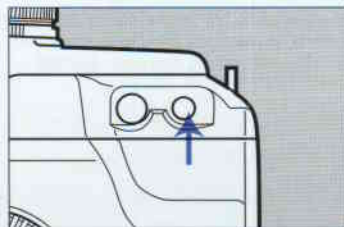


- 1 Set the Command Dial to **CAL**.



- 2 Turn the Main Dial until your calibration No. is displayed on the LCD panel.

- The calibration No. blinks if it has no calibration setting.



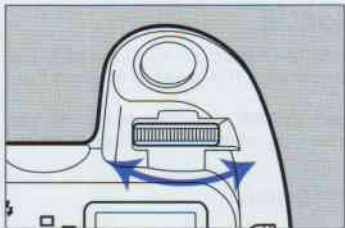
- 3 Set the Command Dial to the desired picture-taking mode.

- Eye-Controlled Autofocus can be used with all modes except Full Auto.


- 4 Press the focusing point selector.

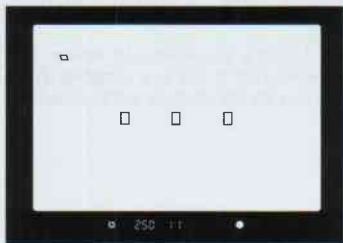
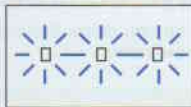
- The current focusing point will light in red in the viewfinder and the corresponding focusing point symbol on the LCD panel will blink.





**5** Within 6 seconds after releasing the focusing point selector, turn the Main Dial until all the focusing points blink.

- When all the focusing points blink,  will be displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.
- The current calibration No. (set in step 2) will also be displayed.
- To register the setting, press the shutter button halfway or wait 6 seconds.





**6** Look at the desired focusing point in the viewfinder and press the shutter button halfway.

- The selected focusing point will light in red and autofocus.



When the Command Dial is set to a picture-taking mode immediately after Eye-Controlled Autofocus calibration, Eye-Controlled Autofocus will be enabled automatically.



If the focusing point you look at is not selected,  will blink in the viewfinder and the camera will select the focusing point automatically to focus (page 33).  will continue to blink. Press the shutter button halfway to restore Eye-Controlled Autofocus.



## AI Servo Eye-Controlled Autofocus

When Eye-Controlled Autofocus is used with AI Servo AF (even when set by AI Focus AF), a moving subject can be focus-tracked continuously with your eye. This is called AI Servo Eye-Controlled Autofocus.

After the eye-selected focusing point focuses the subject and the subject starts moving, you can continue to focus the subject by looking at the next focusing point which the subject moves to.

## Canceling Eye-Controlled Autofocus

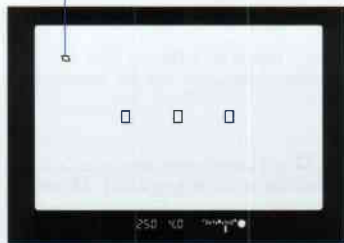
To cancel Eye-Controlled Autofocus, press the focusing point selector and turn the Main Dial to set it to automatic or manual focusing point selection.

## Eye-Controlled Depth-of-Field Preview

You can check the depth of field just by looking at the depth-of-field preview mark in the viewfinder.



Depth-of-field preview mark



**1** After focusing the subject, keep pressing the shutter button halfway.

- This feature is available when the Command Dial is set to a Creative Zone mode and the AF mode is set to One-Shot AF.

**2** Within 6 seconds after focus is achieved, look at the depth-of-field preview mark in the viewfinder. The aperture will then stop down to the set aperture value.

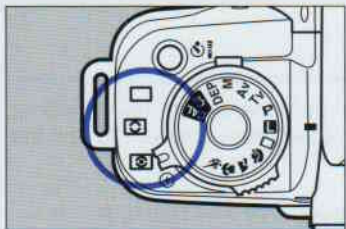
- If 6 seconds elapse before you look at the depth-of-field mark, focus again and then look at the depth-of-field mark within 6 sec.
- The aperture returns to the maximum opening when the shutter button is released.



While you check the depth-of-field, you can press the shutter button completely to take the picture. If Speedlite 380 EX is used, the camera will automatically return to full aperture before firing the preflash.

## 9. Metering Modes

Three metering modes are provided: evaluative, partial, and centerweighted averaging. Set the metering mode which suits the subject.



Turn the metering mode lever to the desired metering mode. The metering mode symbols are explained below.

### Evaluative metering

This is a general-purpose metering mode suitable even for backlit subjects. The subject's position, brightness, background, front lighting, backlighting, and other conditions are detected at the focusing point. A suitable exposure setting is thereby determined.

- During manual focus, evaluative metering is linked to the center focusing point.

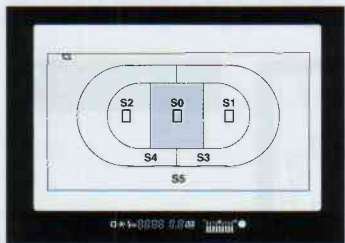
### Partial metering

About 9.5% of the viewfinder is metered at the center. This mode is effective for subjects within a bright background.

- With Custom Function No. C08, partial metering can be linked to the selected focusing point so that the area around the selected focusing point is metered. See page 81.
- The partial metering area for each focusing point is shown by segments S1, S0, and S2 respectively.

### Centerweighted averaging metering

The metering is weighted at the center and then averaged for the entire scene.



## IV. Creative Zone Modes

This section explains the Command Dial's Creative Zone modes. Creative Zone modes give you more control over the camera to obtain the desired effect.

### 1. Program AE (P)

Like the Full Auto mode, this is a general-purpose picture-taking mode. The camera automatically sets the shutter speed and aperture to suit the subject's brightness.



- 1 Set the Command Dial to **P**.



- 2 Press the shutter button halfway to focus the subject.

- The shutter speed and aperture setting will be displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel display.





- 3** Check the shutter speed and aperture setting, then press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

- As long as the shutter speed and aperture setting do not blink, a correct exposure will be obtained.



If the 30" shutter speed and the maximum aperture setting blink, the scene is too dark. Use a flash. See "2. Using the Built-in Flash" on page 64.



If the 4000 shutter speed and the minimum aperture setting blink, the scene is too bright. Attach a neutral density filter (sold separately) on the lens to reduce the amount of light received by the camera.



## Shifting the Program

You can freely change the shutter speed and aperture combination (program) set by the Program AE mode while maintaining the same exposure value. This is called shifting the program. To shift the program, press the shutter button halfway and turn the Main Dial until the desired shutter speed or aperture setting is displayed.

- After the picture is taken with the shifted program, the shifted program is canceled automatically and the original program is restored.
- If the built-in flash is used, the program cannot be shifted.

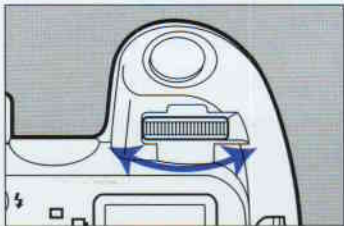
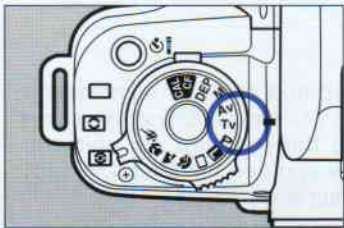
## 2. Shutter-Speed Priority AE (Tv)



Taken at a fast shutter speed (1/2000 sec.)



Taken at a slow shutter speed (1/30 sec.)



In this mode, you set the shutter speed and the camera sets the aperture automatically to suit the brightness of the subject. (Tv stands for Time value.) By setting a fast shutter speed, you can freeze the motion of a fast-moving subject.

By setting a slow shutter speed, you can blur the picture.



At a shutter speed of 1/15 sec., you can photograph a scene on the TV screen nicely. Use a tripod to prevent blur.

- 1 Set the Command Dial to **Tv**.

- 2 Turn the Main Dial until the desired shutter speed is displayed.



## 3 Press the shutter button halfway to focus the subject.

- The shutter speed and aperture setting will be displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.

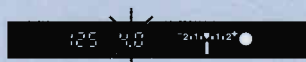


## 4 Check the aperture setting and take the picture.

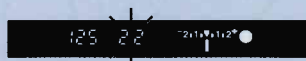
- As long as the aperture setting is not blinking, a correct exposure will be obtained.



- If the maximum aperture setting (the smallest f-number) blinks, the scene is too dark. In such a case, turn the Main Dial to set a slower shutter speed until the aperture setting stops blinking.



- If the minimum aperture setting (the largest f-number) blinks, the scene is too bright. In such a case, turn the Main Dial to set a faster shutter speed until the aperture setting stops blinking.



## Shutter speed display

The shutter speed can be set in half EV (exposure value) steps. The shutter speeds that the camera can display are shown below. The numbers begin with the denominator of a fraction of second, while 0"7 means 0.7 sec. and 1" means 1 sec.

4000 3000 2000 1500 1000 750 500 350 250 180 125 90 60 45 30 20  
15 10 8 6 4 3 2 0"7 1" 1"5 2" 3" 4" 6" 8" 10" 15" 20" 30"



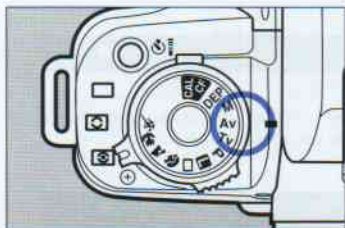
### 3. Aperture-Priority AE (Av)



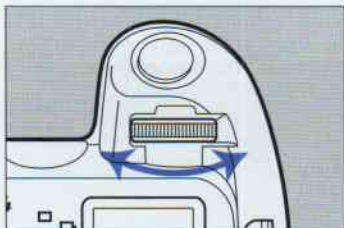
Taken with a large aperture (f/2.0).



Taken with a small aperture (f/8.0).



- 1 Set the Command Dial to **Av**.



- 2 Turn the Main Dial until the desired aperture setting is displayed.



## 3 Press the shutter button halfway to focus the subject.

- The shutter speed and aperture setting will be displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.



## 4 Check the shutter speed and take the picture.

- As long as the shutter speed is not blinking, a correct exposure will be obtained.



- If the 30" shutter speed blinks, the scene is too dark. Use a flash. In such a case, turn the Main Dial to set a larger aperture (smaller f-number) until the shutter speed stops blinking.



- If the 4000 shutter speed blinks, the scene is too bright. In such a case, turn the Main Dial to set a smaller aperture (larger f-number) until the shutter speed stops blinking.



## Aperture setting display

The aperture can be set in half stops. The larger the f-number, the smaller the aperture will be. The range of aperture settings (f-numbers) displayed by the camera differs depending on the lens used. The aperture settings that the camera can display are listed below. When no lens is attached, 00 is displayed for the aperture setting.

1.0 1.2 1.4 1.8 2.0 2.5 2.8 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.6 6.7 8.0 9.5 11 13 16 19 22  
27 32 38 45 54 64 76 91

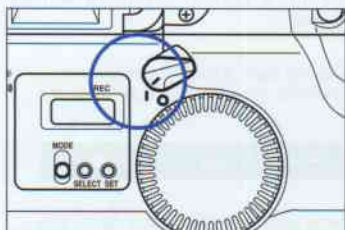
## 4. Manual Exposure (M)

In this mode, you set the shutter speed and the aperture setting for total exposure control. The shutter speed and aperture combination you set is metered on the exposure level scale so you can see whether the resulting exposure is suitable.

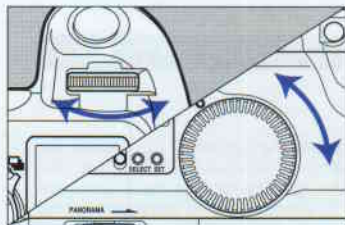
Set the shutter speed with the Main Dial and set the aperture setting with the Quick Control Dial.



- 1 Set the Command Dial to **M**.



- 2 Set the Quick Control Dial switch to **I**.



- 3 Look at the viewfinder or the LCD panel and turn the Main Dial to set the desired shutter speed and turn the Quick Control Dial to set the desired aperture.



#### 4 Press the shutter button halfway to focus the subject.

- Check the exposure level indicator in the viewfinder or on the LCD panel.



Correct exposure  $-2.1.0.1.2^{+}$

Overexposure  $-2.1.0.1.2^{+}$

Underexposure  $-2.1.0.1.2^{+}$



#### 5 Look at the exposure level indicator and adjust the exposure level as desired.

**Correct exposure:** This is the standard reference point for a correct exposure.

**Overexposure:** To achieve the correct exposure, increase the shutter speed or set a smaller aperture.

**Underexposure:** To achieve the correct exposure, decrease the shutter speed or set a larger aperture.

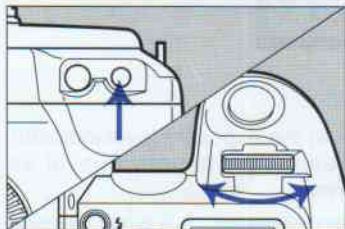
- If the exposure level indicator blinks at +2 or -2 on the exposure level scale, it indicates that the current exposure setting will result in overexposure or underexposure by more than two stops.

#### 6 Take the picture.

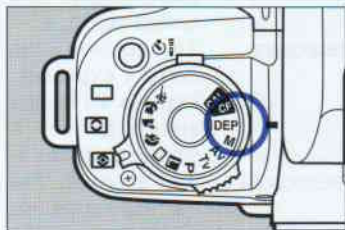
## 5. Depth-of-Field AE (DEP)

This mode is for obtaining sharp focus between a specified point in the foreground and one in the background. It is effective for large-group photos and landscapes. The camera automatically focuses at the optimum distance and sets the required shutter speed and aperture. The focusing point you use can be manually or automatically selected or eye-selected.

### Depth-of-field AE with a Manually-Selected Focusing Point



**1** Select the desired focusing point.



**2** Set the Command Dial to **DEP**.



**3** Aim the selected focusing point at the nearest point you want in focus, then press and release the shutter button. This is dEP point 1.

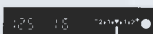
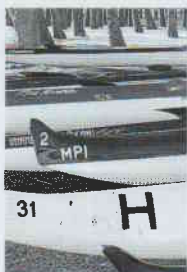
- The in-focus indicator lights and *dEP* (dEP 1) is displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.





**4** Aim the same focusing point at the farthest point you want in focus and press and release the shutter button. This is dEP point 2.

- The in-focus indicator lights and **dEP** (dEP 2) is displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.
- You can also specify dEP points 1 and 2 in reverse order.



**5** Compose the picture and press the shutter button halfway to check the shutter speed and aperture setting.

- When you release the shutter button, **dEP** (dEP) and the aperture setting will be displayed.
- The exposure is set immediately before the shutter is released.

**6** Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

## Depth-of-field AE with an Automatically-Selected Focusing Point

If the focusing point selection is automatic, only the center focusing point can specify the two dEP points and achieve focus. The basic procedure is the same as for "Depth-of-field AE with a Manually-Selected Focusing Point."

## ▶ Depth-of-field AE with an Eye-Selected Focusing Point

You can set the two dEP points with the focusing point selected by your eye. After setting the two dEP points, press the shutter button halfway to meter\* the area around the eye-selected focusing point. If you press the shutter button halfway while you are not looking at a focusing point, the center focusing point will be activated automatically and evaluative metering will be used. The basic procedure is the same as for "Depth-of-field AE with a Manually-Selected Focusing Point."

\* The metering mode is set with the metering mode lever. When partial metering is set and Custom Function C08 is set to 1, partial metering will be linked to the eye-selected focusing point. See page 81.

## IV. Creative Zone Modes



- A blinking aperture setting indicates that the desired depth of field cannot be attained. Use a wide-angle lens or move away from the subject and repeat steps 3 to 5.
- If the 30" shutter speed and the maximum aperture setting (smallest f-number) blink, the scene is too dark and the picture cannot be taken in the depth-of-field AE mode.
- If the 4000 shutter speed and the minimum aperture setting (largest f-number) blink, the scene is too bright. Attach a neutral density filter (sold separately) on the lens to reduce the amount of light received by the camera.
- When using a zoom lens, do not zoom before taking the picture in the depth-of-field AE mode.
- After setting one or two dEP points, do not use the Main Dial to change the focusing point. Doing so will cancel the dEP point(s) that has been set.
- Depth-of-field AE cannot be used if the focus mode switch on the lens has been set to M. The Program AE mode will be set automatically instead.
- Depth-of-field AE cannot be used with flash. If flash is used, the result will be the same as using Program AE with flash.
- If depth-of-field AE is used with a lens having a focusing distance range switch (for example, EF 300mm f/2.8 lens), set the switch to the maximum focusing distance range.
- If a slow shutter speed has been set, use a tripod to prevent a blurred shot.
- To cancel depth-of-field AE midway, set the Command Dial to another mode.



- To further increase the depth of field, use a wide-angle lens.
- Setting dEP points 1 and 2 at the same point on the subject will make the depth of field shallow. The foreground and background will then be blurred, making the subject stand out. Using a telephoto lens increases this effect.



## V. Other Features


Other features which can expand photographic possibilities are described here.

### 1. Self-timer Operation

The self-timer can be used in any picture-taking mode. Using a tripod is recommended.



#### 1 Press the self-timer button.

- The self-timer/Remote control symbol  will be displayed on the LCD panel.
- To cancel the self-timer, press the self-timer button again.
- If the shutter button is not pressed to start the self-timer within 4 minutes after the self-timer button is pressed, the self-timer mode will be canceled automatically.



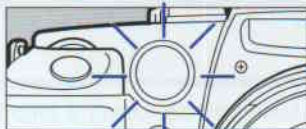
#### 2 Press the shutter button halfway to focus, and check the shutter speed and aperture setting.

#### 3 While still looking through the viewfinder, press the shutter button completely to start the self-timer.

The beeper will sound and the AF-assist beam emitter will flash. The shutter will be released after 10 sec. The beeper beeps slowly (twice/sec.) during the first 8 seconds and faster (8 times/sec.) during the final two seconds before the shutter is released.

## V. Other Features

- The AF-assist beam emitter also flashes at the same rate.
- The self-timer display on the LCD panel counts down in seconds.



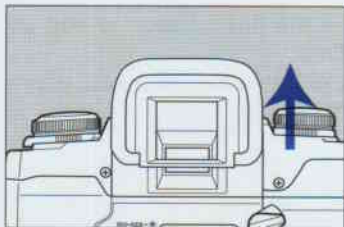
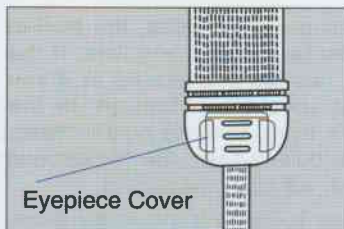
- If the Custom Function has been set to silence the beeper, the beeper does not sound during the self-timer operation. See page 78.
- If the self-timer is used with the built-in flash and red-eye reduction (page 66), the camera's red-eye reduction lamp lights two seconds before the shutter is released.



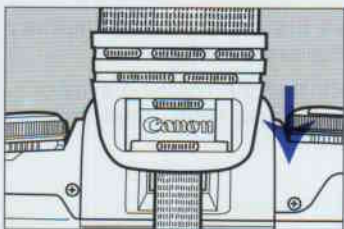
- If Eye-Controlled Autofocus is used with the self-timer, look at the desired focusing point and press the shutter button halfway to focus, then press completely to start the self-timer.
- Look through the viewfinder eyepiece when you press the shutter button to start the self-timer. If you cannot keep your eye on the eyepiece when you press the shutter button, remove the eyecup and slip on the eyepiece cover (provided on the neck strap) on the eyepiece before starting the self-timer. This is to prevent stray light from entering the viewfinder and throwing off the exposure reading.
- If you start the self-timer while standing in front of the camera, the focus may be thrown off.
- To cancel the self-timer countdown, press the self-timer button.

## Attaching the Eyepiece Cover

The plastic part (next to the “EOS” logo) of the neck strap also serves as an eyepiece cover.



- 1 To remove the eyecup, grasp both sides and slide it upward.



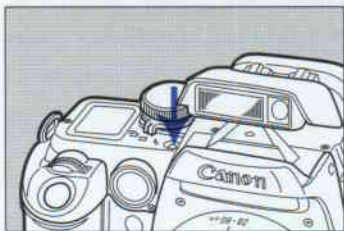
- 2 Slip on the eyepiece cover over the eyepiece.

## 2. Using the Built-in Flash



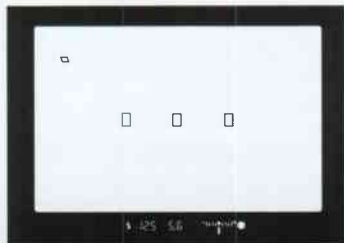
In Creative Zone modes, the built-in flash can be used at any time. If the subject has harsh shadows or if you want to create a catchlight in the subject's eyes, use the built-in flash. With the built-in flash, the background light level will also look natural.

- When the built-in flash is used, the shutter speed will be set to 1/125 sec. or slower.



**1** Press the flash button to pop up the flash.

- To retract the flash head later, push it down.



**2** Press the shutter button halfway and focus the subject.

**3** Check that the lightning symbol in the viewfinder lights, then take the picture.



- If the built-in flash is used with an EF 28-80mm f/3.5-5.6 III USM lens focused at less than one meter, vignetting will occur (part of the picture will be dark). Stay at least one meter away from the subject when using flash.
- When using the built-in flash, detach any hood attached to the lens. A lens hood will obstruct part of the flash coverage.
- The built-in flash cannot be used together with an external flash unit.
- If a dedicated Speedlite or the hot shoe cover is attached to the hot shoe, the built-in flash will not operate.
- Before attaching an external flash unit, retract the built-in flash.
- Using the built-in flash with any of the following lenses may partially obstruct the flash coverage. Use an external flash unit instead.
  - EF 20-35mm f/2.8L, EF 28-70mm f/2.8L, and other fast lenses.
  - EF 300mm f/2.8L, EF 600mm f/4L, and other super telephoto lenses.
- If an external flash unit is used with a Programmed Image Control mode, it will fire in the Program AE mode.
- The built-in flash covers a 28 mm lens. If the lens is wider than 28 mm, the periphery of the picture will darken.

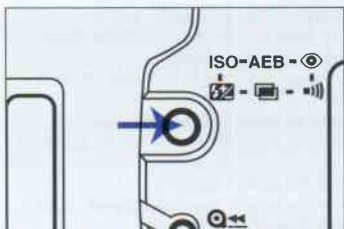
## Setting Red-Eye Reduction


When flash is used in a low-light environment, the subject's eyes may look red in the photograph. This happens when the light from the flash reflects off the pupils of the eyes.

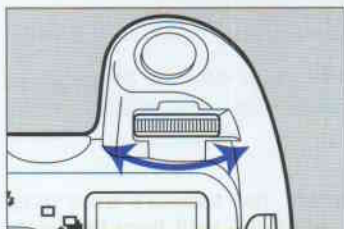
With red-eye reduction set, the red-eye reduction lamp lights automatically when red-eye is prone to occur. The lamp aims to reduce the diameter of the subject's pupils to reduce the chances of red-eye occurring.

- Red-eye reduction can be set in any picture-taking mode.
- The red-eye reduction lamp lights while the shutter button is pressed halfway. For maximum red-eye reduction effect, press the shutter button completely after the red-eye reduction lamp-on indicator turns off after about 2 seconds.
- When the shutter button is pressed halfway, the red-eye reduction lamp-on indicator is displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel to indicate that the red-eye reduction lamp is on.

## V. Other Features



- 1 Press the function button until the red-eye reduction symbol  appears on the LCD panel.



- 2 Turn the Main Dial so that 1 appears on the LCD panel.
  - To disable red-eye reduction, set it to 0.



- 3 Press the shutter button halfway.
  - The red-eye reduction symbol will be displayed on LCD panel.



- The effectiveness of red-eye reduction depends on the subject.
- Red-eye reduction can be effective only when the subject looks at the red-eye reduction lamp.

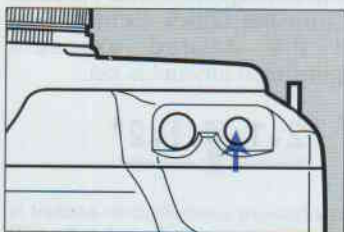
To reduce the chances of red-eye, do the following:

- Make the surrounding environment brighter.
- Move closer to the subject.
- Tell the subject to look at the red-eye reduction lamp.

### 3. AE Lock

In Creative Zone modes, you can lock the exposure setting with the AE lock button. When the exposure setting is locked, you can recompose and refocus the picture while retaining the same exposure setting.

- How AE lock is linked to the focusing point depending on the focusing point selection method and metering mode is described on page 89.



**1** Aim the active focusing point where you want to lock the exposure, then press the shutter button halfway to achieve focus.

**2** Press the AE lock button \*.

- The AE lock indicator (\*) in the viewfinder lights and the exposure setting locks.

**3** Within 4 seconds after releasing the AE lock button, focus at the desired point, recompose the picture, and press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

- Whenever the AE lock button is pressed, it locks the current exposure setting.
- AE lock is canceled (the AE lock indicator turns off) 4 sec. after the AE lock button is released or when the Command Dial is turned.

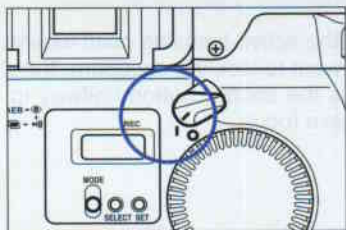


You can also lock the exposure setting in the One-Shot AF and AI Focus AF (with One-Shot AF set) modes by pressing the shutter button halfway to achieve (and lock) focus. While pressing the shutter button halfway, you can then recompose (but not refocus) the shot while retaining the same exposure setting.



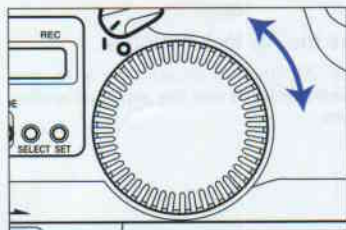
## 4. Exposure Compensation

Altering the exposure level is called exposure compensation. Exposure compensation can be set just by turning the Quick Control Dial while you look through the viewfinder. The exposure level can be adjusted up to  $\pm 2$  stops in half steps.



**1** Set the Quick Control Dial switch to **I**.

**2** Focus the subject and check the exposure level.



**3** Look at the exposure level indicator and turn the Quick Control Dial until the desired exposure compensation amount is set.

**-2.1.0.1.2+**

A horizontal scale representing exposure compensation levels: -2, -1, 0, 1, 2. A small black square indicator is positioned at the 0 mark. A double-headed blue arrow spans the range from -2 to +2.

- The exposure compensation amount is displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel. The plus side of the scale indicates overexposure and the minus side of the scale indicates underexposure.

**4** Take the picture.



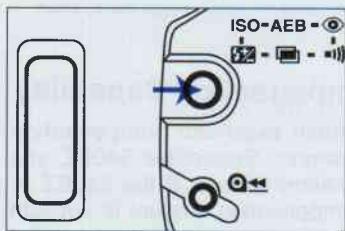
- To cancel exposure compensation, follow steps 2 and 3 and set the exposure compensation amount to 0. Then set the Quick Control Dial switch to **O**.
- The exposure compensation amount will not be canceled even if the Command Dial is set to **L**.




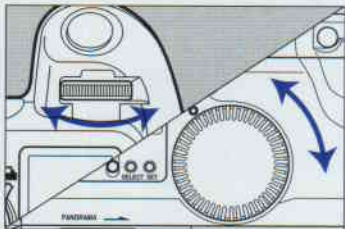
- Turning the Quick Control Dial is effective only during the halfway pressing of the shutter button and during the 4 sec. after the shutter button is released.
- After setting the exposure compensation amount, set the Quick Control Dial switch to **O**. This prevents the exposure compensation amount from being altered by inadvertent turning of the Quick Control Dial.

## 5. Flash Exposure Compensation

Flash exposure compensation can be set when the built-in flash or an EOS-dedicated Speedlite is used. Flash exposure compensation can be set up to  $\pm 2$  stops in half stops.

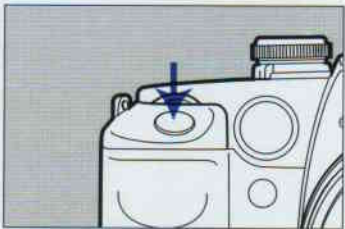


- 1 Press the function button until the flash exposure compensation symbol  appears on the LCD panel.




- 2 Turn the Main Dial or Quick Control Dial to set the desired flash exposure compensation amount.

- The flash exposure compensation amount is displayed on the LCD panel. The plus side of the scale indicates overexposure and the minus side of the scale indicates underexposure.



- 3 Press the shutter button halfway.

- The  symbol is displayed in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel.



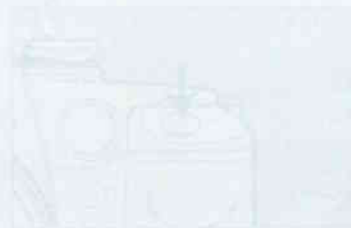
By setting flash exposure compensation together with exposure compensation, you can control the exposure of the subject and background separately.



- To cancel flash exposure compensation, follow steps 1 and 2 and set the exposure compensation amount to 0.
- The flash exposure compensation amount will not be canceled even if the Command Dial is set to **□**.
- To check the flash exposure compensation amount again, press the function button until the **1/2** symbol reappears.

## Speedlites with Exposure Compensation Capability

With an EOS-dedicated Speedlite, the flash exposure compensation amount can be set with the camera. However, Speedlites 540EZ and 430EZ have their own exposure compensation feature. If the 540EZ or 430EZ is used and the flash exposure compensation amount is set with both the Speedlite and the camera, the exposure compensation amount set with the Speedlite overrides the flash exposure compensation amount set with the camera.



## 6. Autoexposure Bracketing (AEB)

With autoexposure bracketing, the camera automatically changes the exposure level within the set range for three successive frames. The bracketing amount centers on the correct exposure, and the exposure can be varied up to  $\pm 2$  stops in half stops. The three bracketed shots are exposed in the following sequence: correct exposure, underexposure, and overexposure. The film advances according to the current film advance mode. (See "Film Advance Modes" on page 76.)

Bracketing is helpful for obtaining the desired exposure, especially with reversal film which has a narrow exposure latitude.



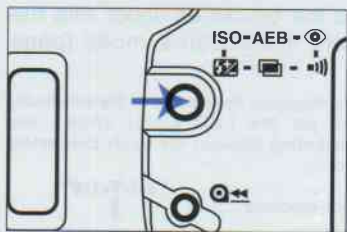
Correct exposure



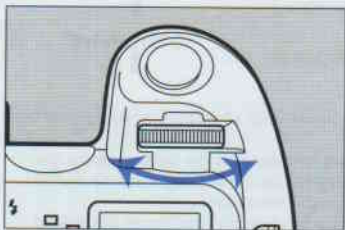
Underexposure (-1/2)



Overexposure (+1/2)



- 1 Press the function button until the AEB symbol **AEB** appears.



- 2 Turn the Main Dial to set the desired bracketing amount.

- The bracketing amount is displayed on the LCD panel. For example, if it is set to 0.5, the bracketing sequence will be: correct exposure, underexposure by -0.5 stop, and overexposure by +0.5 stop.

## V. Other Features

If the bracketing amount set exceeds  $\pm 2$  stops, the display will be as shown on the right.

- $-2.1.0.1.2^{+}$  Bracketing amount of  $\pm 1$  stop
- $-2.1.0.1.2^{+}$  Bracketing amount of  $\pm 2$  stops (maximum displayable amount)
- $-2.1.0.1.2^{+}$  Bracketing amount of 0.5 stop more than  $\pm 2$  stops
- $-2.1.0.1.2^{+}$  Bracketing amount of 1.5 stops more than  $\pm 2$  stops
- $-2.1.0.1.2^{+}$  Bracketing amount of 2 stops more than  $\pm 2$  stops



### 3 Press the shutter button halfway.

- The AEB symbol **AEB** and bracketing amount remain displayed on the LCD panel.

### 4 Take the bracketed shots with the current film advance mode (page 76).

- The exposure level scale in the viewfinder and on the LCD panel shows the bracketing amount for each bracketed shot.

Correct exposure: .....  $-2.1.0.1.2^{+}$

Underexposure: .....  $-2.1.0.1.2^{+}$

Overexposure: .....  $-2.1.0.1.2^{+}$

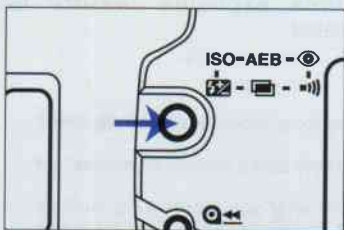



- The AEB symbol **AEB** blinks on the LCD panel until all three bracketed shots are taken.
- The three bracketed shots can be exposed continuously by holding down the shutter button in the continuous shooting mode. However, the bracketed amount for each shot will not be displayed in the viewfinder.
- If the self-timer is used with autoexposure bracketing, the three bracketed shots will be exposed continuously 10 sec. after the self-timer is started.
- After the three bracketed shots are taken, autoexposure bracketing is not canceled automatically. To cancel, set the bracketing amount to 0.

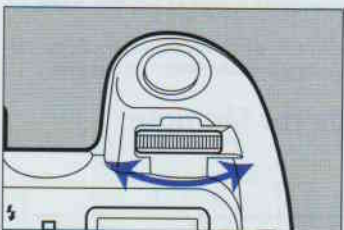
## 7. Multiple Exposures ( )

By not advancing the film, a single frame can be exposed multiple times. Up to nine multiple exposures can be set at one time. Multiple exposures can be set only in the Creative Zone modes.

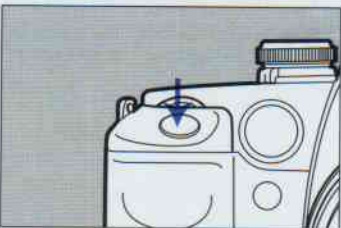
**1** Select a Creative Zone mode.




**2** Press the function button until the multiple exposure symbol  is displayed on the LCD panel.



**3** Turn the Main Dial to set the desired number of multiple exposures.



**4** Press the shutter button halfway.


- The multiple exposure symbol  and the number of multiple exposures set will be displayed on the LCD panel.

## V. Other Features



- 5 Press the shutter button completely to expose the film each time.
- 6 After the set number of multiple exposures are taken, the film advances to the next frame and the multiple exposure feature is canceled.



- While multiple exposures are taken, the multiple exposure symbol  blinks on the LCD panel.
- To cancel the multiple exposure setting before taking multiple exposures, set the number of multiple exposures to 1.
- To cancel the multiple exposure setting after you start taking multiple exposures, follow steps 1 and 2 and set the number of multiple exposures blank. Then either press the shutter button halfway or wait 6 sec. The mirror will then make a sound. This is normal and not a sign of the film being exposed.

When taking multiple exposures, you should underexpose each multiple exposure by the amounts shown below. To underexpose, see "4. Exposure Compensation" on page 68.

### Exposure Compensation Guide for Multiple Exposures

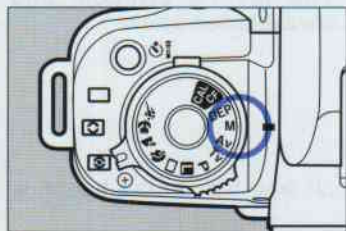
No. of Multiple Exposures	2	3	4
Underexposure Amount of Each Exposure	-1.0 stop	-1.5 stop	-2.0 stop

- These exposure compensation amounts are only general guidelines. The optimum amount depends on the scene. Experiment to discover the optimum compensation amount.

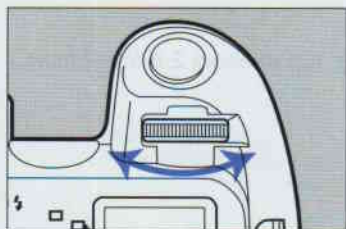


## 8. Bulb Exposure

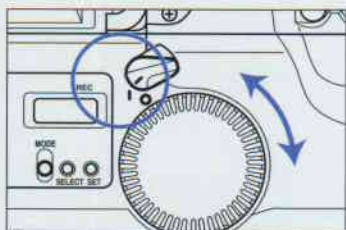
When bulb is set, you can expose the film for as long as you press the shutter button completely. Remote Switch RS-60E3 (sold separately) frees you from pressing the shutter button. Bulb exposures are useful for photographing night scenes, fireworks, and the night sky.



- 1 Set the Command Dial to **M**.



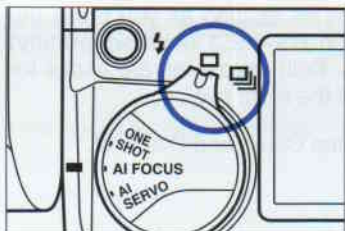
- 2 Turn the Main Dial until “buLb” (which follows 30”) is displayed for the shutter speed.



- 3 Set the Quick Control Dial switch to **I**, and turn the Quick Control Dial to set the aperture.
- 4 Press and hold down the shutter button completely for the duration of the exposure.

- During bulb exposure, “buLb” blinks on the LCD panel.
- During bulb exposure, the viewfinder information is not displayed.

## 9. Film Advance Modes



There are two film advance modes: single-frame shooting and continuous shooting. Turn the film advance mode lever to set the desired film advance mode. The lever's symbols and settings are explained below.

### □ Single-frame shooting

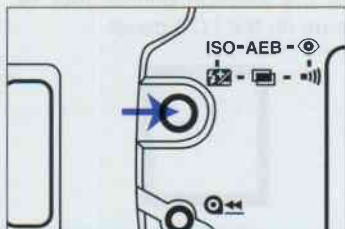
One frame is exposed and advanced each time the shutter button is pressed completely.

### ☐ Continuous shooting

Multiple frames are exposed and advanced (up to about 2.5 frames/sec.) while the shutter button is held down.

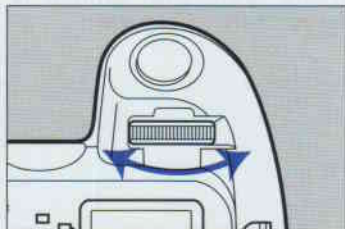
## 10. Setting the ISO Film Speed

If the film is not DX-coded or if you want to set a different ISO film speed, set the ISO film speed manually. The ISO film speed can be manually set from 6 to 6400.



- 1 Press the function button until the ISO symbol **ISO** appears on the LCD panel.

- The ISO symbol and the current ISO film speed will be displayed.



- 2 Turn the Main Dial until the desired ISO film speed appears on the LCD panel.



- 3 Press the shutter button halfway to register the ISO film speed.

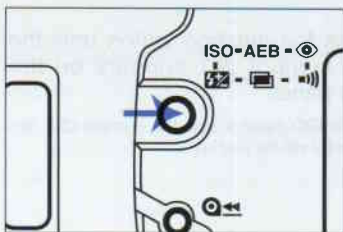


- The camera can set the ISO film speed automatically from 25 to 5000.
- If the film is not DX-coded, the ISO symbol blinks on the LCD panel.
- To check the ISO film speed setting, press the function button until ISO is displayed on the LCD panel.

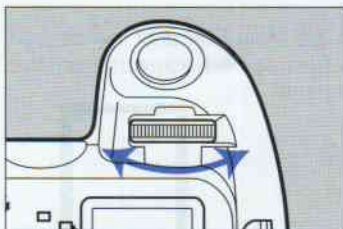
## 11. Silencing the Beeper

If the beeper is disturbing, it can be silenced in Creative Zone modes.

\* The beeper cannot be silenced in the Full Auto and Programmed Image Control modes.




- 1 Press the function button until  appears on the LCD panel.



- 2 Turn the Main Dial until 0 is displayed on the LCD panel.



- 3 Press the shutter button halfway to register the setting.

- The  symbol disappears from the LCD panel.

## VI. Custom Functions

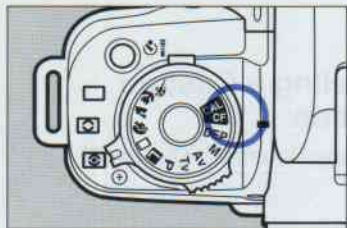
With Custom Functions, you can customize your camera to suit your preferences.

### 1. Setting and Canceling Custom Functions

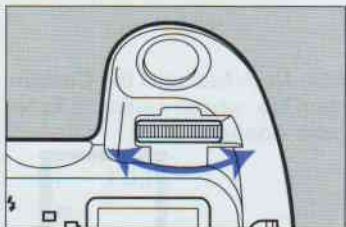
#### Setting a Custom Function

**1** Set the Command Dial to **CF**.

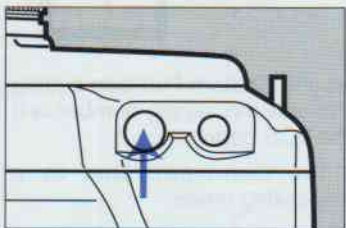
- The Custom Function symbol **CF**, the previously selected Custom Function No., and the Custom Function's setting number will be displayed on the LCD panel.



**2** Turn the Main Dial until the desired Custom Function No. appears.



**3** Press the Custom Function setting button until the desired setting number appears. The setting number changes each time the button is pressed.



## VI. Custom Functions



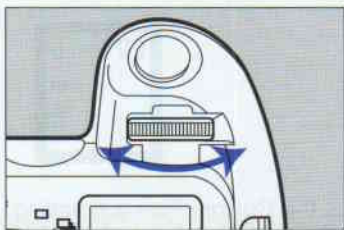
- 4** Set the Command Dial to a picture-taking mode.

- The Custom Function symbol **CF** remains displayed on the LCD panel.



### Canceling a Custom Function

- 1** Set the Command Dial to **CF**.



- 2** Turn the Main Dial until the Custom Function No. whose setting is to be canceled appears.




- 3** Press the Custom Function setting button until the setting number is 0 on the LCD panel.

- 4** Set the Command Dial to a picture-taking mode.

## Custom Function Settings

(Custom Functions are ineffective in Programmed Image Control modes.)

Custom Function No.	Custom Function	Setting No.	Description
C01	Automatic film rewind mode.	0	Executes silent automatic film rewind.
		1	Executes high-speed automatic film rewind.
C02	Film leader position after film rewind.	0	Rewinds the film leader into the cartridge.
		1	Leaves the film leader outside the cartridge.
C03	ISO film speed setting method.	0	Enables the film speed to be set automatically.
		1	Enables the film speed to be set manually.
C04	AF activation method and AE lock button operation.*	0	Enables AF operation by pressing the shutter button halfway and enables AE lock with the AE lock button BB.
		1	Enables AF operation with the AE lock button and enables AE lock by pressing the shutter button halfway.
		2	Enables AF operation by pressing the shutter button halfway and enables depth-of-field preview with the AE lock button.
C05	Self-timer and mirror lockup operation.	0	Enables normal self-timer operation. (No mirror lockup.)
		1	After the self-timer is started, the mirror locks up 2 sec. before the shutter is released. With Remote Controller RC-1's 2-sec. mode, the mirror locks up 2 sec. before the shutter is released.
C06	Second-curtain synchronization.	0	The built-in flash synchronizes with the first shutter curtain.
		1	The built-in flash or Speedlite 380EX synchronizes with the second shutter curtain.
C07	AF-assist beam.	0	Enables AF-assist beam.
		1	Disables AF-assist beam.
C08	Partial metering and FE lock linkage to focusing point.	0	Links partial metering and FE lock to the center focusing point.
		1	Links partial metering and FE lock to the selected focusing point.**
C09	Flash sync speed in aperture-priority AE mode.	0	Sets the flash sync speed automatically.
		1	Sets the flash sync speed to 1/125 sec.
C10	Focusing point flashing.	0	Focusing point flashes when focus is achieved.
		1	Focusing point does not flash when focus is achieved.
 C11	Eye-controlled depth-of-field preview.	0	Enables eye-controlled depth-of-field preview (within 6 sec. after focus is achieved in the One-Shot AF mode).
		1	Disables eye-controlled depth-of-field preview.

\* Setting Custom Function C04 to 1 or 2 disables FE lock.

\*\* When the focusing point selection is automatic, partial metering and FE lock links to the center focusing point.



## VII. E-TTL Auto Flash System with Canon Speedlite 380EX

With Canon Speedlite 380EX, you can use the new E-TTL (Evaluative-Through-The-Lens) auto flash system which enables FP (Focal-Plane) flash for high-speed sync and synchronization with all shutter speeds and FE (flash exposure) lock.

When using Speedlite 380EX, refer to the Speedlite's Instructions.

### E-TTL Auto Flash System Features

Unlike the A-TTL and TTL auto flash systems which used a multiple-zone flash metering sensor to control the flash exposure, the E-TTL auto flash system uses the camera's metering sensor for normal evaluative metering and controls the flash exposure automatically.

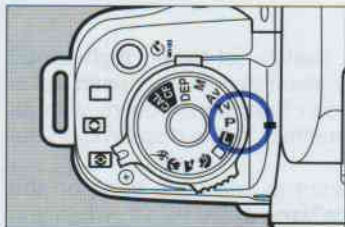


The E-TTL auto flash system thereby controls the flash exposure with higher precision and boosts the performance of the AIM system (which links the metering and flash exposure to the focusing point).

The E-TTL auto flash system controls the exposure of the main subject as well as the background. It combines normal automatic exposure control and flash exposure control for both fill-in flash and low-light conditions. It also enables high-speed sync (FP flash) and FE lock.

The basic operation when the camera is used with Speedlite 380EX is described here. For details, refer to Speedlite 380EX's Instructions.

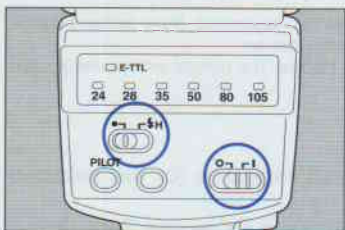
## VII. E-TTL Auto Flash System with Canon Speedlite 380EX



### Normal Flash Operation

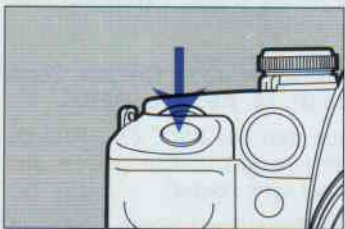
- 1 Set the Command Dial to a picture-taking mode except DEP.

- If DEP (Depth-of-field AE) is set and flash is used, it will be the same as using flash in the Program AE mode.



- 2 Turn on Speedlite 380EX's power switch.

- 3 Slide Speedlite 380EX's FP flash switch to the green dot.



- 4 Press the shutter button halfway and focus the subject.

- The E-TTL indicator lights.



- 5 In the viewfinder, check that the  $\text{f}$  symbol, shutter speed, and aperture setting are displayed. Then press the shutter button completely to take the picture.



The A-TTL mode is not available when Speedlite 380EX is used with this camera.

### High-Speed Sync (FP Flash)

With Speedlite 380EX's high-speed sync switch set to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , high-speed sync (focal-plane flash) is set automatically when the shutter speed set is faster than 1/125 sec. Speedlite 380EX can then synchronize with all shutter speeds. When high-speed sync is in effect, "H" is displayed on the right of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the viewfinder.

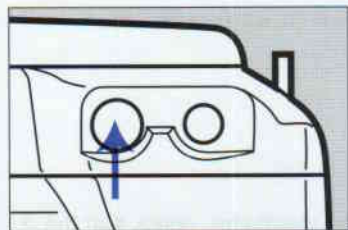
High-speed sync is effective when you want to use fill-in flash on the subject and maintain background blur with a large aperture. Or, when you want to produce a catchlight in the subject's eyes in daylight.

- When high-speed sync is used, the Speedlite's Guide No. decreases. If the ambient light is insufficient, using high-speed sync may result in underexposure.
- High-speed sync can be used only in Creative Zone modes. The normal sync speed is used in Programmed Image Control modes.

### FE Lock

FE lock obtains and locks the correct flash exposure for the selected portion of the scene.

When Speedlite 380EX is used with the camera in a Creative Zone mode, the camera's AE lock button functions as an FE (Flash Exposure) lock button.



- 1 Set the camera to a Creative Zone mode (**P**, **Tv**, **Av**, **M**, or **DEP**).
- 2 Check that the 380EX's FP flash switch is set to the green dot (normal sync speed).
- 3 Focus the subject where you want to obtain correct flash exposure. (Keep pressing the shutter button halfway even after focus is achieved.)
- 4 Aim the center focusing point where you want to obtain the correct flash exposure. Then press the FE lock button.
  - The center focusing point flashes in red.

## VII. E-TTL Auto Flash System with Canon Speedlite 380EX




- Speedlite 380EX fires a preflash and obtains a flash exposure reading. The FE lock indicator (FEL) in the viewfinder also lights for 0.5 sec.
- The flash exposure reading is retained for 16 sec. after the FE lock button is pressed.

### 5 Press the shutter button completely to take the picture.

Normally, use the center focusing point to lock the flash exposure.

The focusing point used for FE lock can be altered with Custom Function No. C08 or with the focusing point selection method. See the table below.

AF Selection Method	Custom Function C08 Setting	
	C08-0	C08-1
Automatic selection	Center focusing point	Center focusing point
Manual selection	Center focusing point	Selected focusing point
 Eye-controlled selection	Center focusing point	Selected focusing point*


\* If you press the FE lock button before pressing the shutter button halfway, the FE lock will be set at the center focusing point.

## Using Another EOS-Dedicated Speedlite










When the camera is used with another EOS-dedicated Speedlite (540EZ, 430EZ, 420EZ, 300EZ, etc.), the 3-zone A-TTL or TTL auto flash exposure system can be used for easy, automatic flash photography. Also, the 3-zone TTL auto flash exposure system easily obtains the correct flash exposure even when multiple flash units are connected with multiple-flash accessories.

# Troubleshooting Guide

If there is a problem, follow the solutions in this Troubleshooting Guide. If the problem still persists, take your camera to your nearest Canon Service Center. Canon Service Centers are listed on the back of this Instructions booklet.

Problem	Probable Cause	Solution	Page No.
1. Nothing is displayed on the LCD panel.	The battery is exhausted.	Replace the battery with a new one.	17
	The battery has been installed incorrectly.	Install the battery correctly.	17
2. The shutter does not release.	The film has not been loaded correctly. (The frame No. is not displayed on the LCD panel.)	Load the film correctly.	21
	Rewound film is still in the camera. (The frame counter on the LCD panel displays □.)	Take out the film cartridge and load a new roll of film.	23
	Focus has not been achieved. (The in-focus indicator in the viewfinder is blinking.)	Press the shutter button halfway until focus is achieved. If focus still cannot be achieved, set the focus mode switch on the lens to M and focus manually.	39
3. The photograph is out of focus.	The focus mode switch on the lens has been set to M (Manual).	Set the focus mode switch on the lens to AF (Autofocus).	19
	The shutter speed is too slow to prevent blur caused by camera shake.	Press the shutter button without shaking the camera or use a faster shutter speed.	20
4. Only  blinks on the LCD panel.	The battery level is very low.	Replace the battery with a new one and check that the battery level is displayed on the LCD panel.	18
	The camera is not operating properly.	Press the shutter button halfway and check that the battery level is displayed on the LCD panel.	18 Back cover

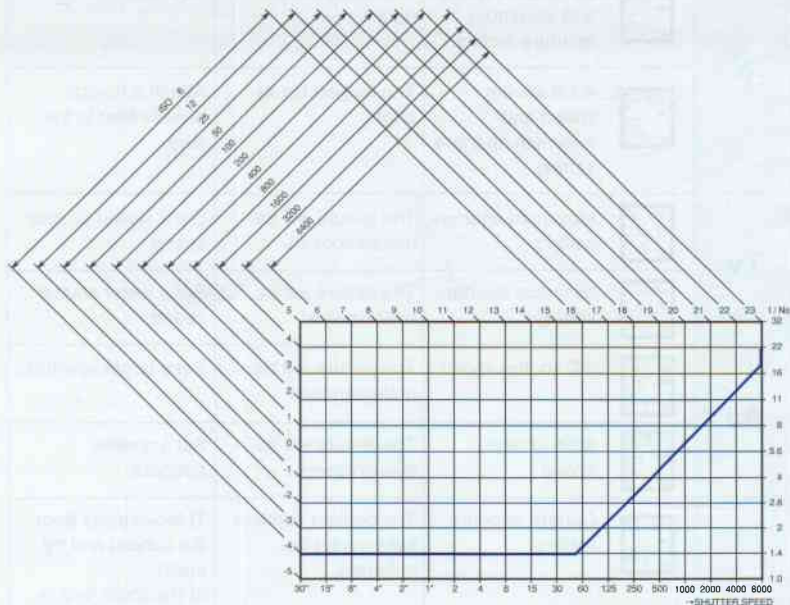
# List of Exposure Warnings

Command Dial Mode	Blinking Display (Warning)	Description	Countermeasures
P	 30" shutter speed and maximum aperture setting	The subject is too dark.	Use flash.
	 4000 shutter speed and minimum aperture setting	The subject is too bright.	Attach a neutral density filter to the lens.
Tv	 Maximum aperture setting	The picture will be underexposed.	Set a slower shutter speed.
	 Minimum aperture setting	The picture will be overexposed.	Set a faster shutter speed.
Av	 30" shutter speed	The picture will be underexposed.	Set a larger aperture.
	 4000 shutter speed	The picture will be overexposed.	Set a smaller aperture.
DEP	 Current aperture setting	The desired depth of field cannot be obtained.	1) Move away from the subject and try again. 2) If a zoom lens is used, use the shortest focal length.
	 30" shutter speed and maximum aperture setting	The subject is too dark.	Use flash. (With flash, the result will be the same as using Program AE.)
	 4000 shutter speed and minimum aperture setting	The subject is too bright.	Attach a neutral density filter to the lens.

# Program Line

The program line below applies when the camera is used in the Program AE mode (P) with an EF 50mm f/1.4 USM lens.

Using an EF 50mm f/1.4 USM lens





# Feature Availability Tables

Command Dial Mode	AF			Film Advance		Metering Mode
	One-Shot AF	AI Servo AF	AI Focus	Single	Continuous	Evaluative
			●	●		●
	●				●	●
	●			●		●
	●			●		●
		●			●	●

Command Dial Mode	Flash		Focusing Point Selection			Beeper	Midroll Rewind	Red-Eye Reduction	Self-timer
	Automatic Firing	OFF	Eye-controlled	Automatic	Manual				
	●			●	—	●	○	○	○
	●		○	○	—	●	○	○	○
		●	○	○	—	●	○	○	○
	●		○	○	—	●	○	○	○
		●	○	○	—	●	○	○	○

●: Set automatically.

○: User selectable or settable.

## ● AE Lock Effect



In Creative Zone modes, the effect of the AE lock differs depending on the focusing point selection method and metering mode.

Focusing Point Selection Method		Manual or eye-controlled	Automatic
Metering Mode			
Evaluative		AE lock is set around the selected focusing point.	AE lock is set around the focusing point which achieves focus.
Partial	With Custom Function C08 set to 0	AE lock is set around the center focusing point.	AE lock is set around the center focusing point.
	With Custom Function C08 set to 1	AE lock is set around the selected focusing point.*	
Centerweighted averaging		AE lock is set around the center focusing point.	

\* During Eye-Controlled Autofocus, if you press the AE lock button before pressing the shutter button halfway, the AE lock will be set around the center focusing point.



### ● AF Mode and Film Advance Mode

Film Advance Mode	One-Shot AF	AI Servo AF
 (Single)	The shutter cannot be released until focus is achieved. When focus is achieved, AF and AE are locked.	Autofocus tracks the moving subject, and the exposure is set when the shutter is released.
 (Continuous)	The same conditions above apply during continuous shooting.	The same conditions above apply during continuous shooting.

- In the AI Focus mode, the AF mode switches automatically between One-Shot AF and AI Servo AF depending on the subject's movement.

# Major Accessories



## EOS-Dedicated Speedlites

These include the high-output 540EZ (Guide No. 54 at 100 m, ISO 100) and the 300EZ (Guide No. 30 at 100 m, ISO 100).



## Battery Pack BP-50

**NEW**

This battery pack also serves as a vertical grip complete with a vertical shutter button. It uses four size-AA alkaline batteries which are widely available. Size-AA NiCd or 2CR5 lithium batteries can also be used.



## Battery Pack BP-5B

**NEW**

(For BATTERY PACK-50. Battery compartment cover for BP-50 provided.)

When this battery pack is used with the BP-50, you can use the camera for even longer periods. Powered by four size-D alkaline or NiCd batteries.



## Remote Controller RC-1

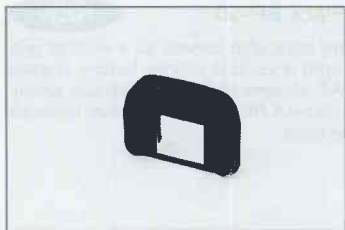
Trips the shutter remotely. Can be used for self-timer and bulb exposures. Convenient for close-ups and duping.

- When Custom Function C05 is set for mirror lockup, the RC-1 can be used for close-ups with the mirror locked up to prevent mirror-caused vibrations.



### Remote Switch RS-60E3

Dedicated cable release for use with a tripod to prevent camera shake during close-ups and bulb exposures. Connects to the camera's remote control jack.



### Dioptric Correction Lenses Ed **NEW**

Attaching a dioptic correction lens (with a wide eyecup) on the eyepiece allows near- or far-sighted users to see the viewfinder clearly without eyeglasses. Eye-Controlled Autofocus is also possible. Ten dioptic correction lenses (with eyecup) are available. When choosing a dioptic correction lens, attach it to the eyepiece and look through the viewfinder.



### Dioptric Correction Lenses

Attaching a dioptic correction lens E on the eyepiece allows near- or far-sighted users to see the viewfinder clearly without eyeglasses. Ten dioptic correction lenses are available. When choosing a dioptic correction lens, attach it to the eyepiece and look through the viewfinder.

- If you look through the viewfinder with eyeglasses while a dioptic correction lens is attached to the eyepiece, Eye-Controlled Autofocus cannot be used. Take off your eyeglasses to use Eye-Controlled Autofocus.



### Camera Case (EH9-L)

Dedicated semi-hard case which can accommodate the camera with an EF 28-80mm f/3.5-5.6III USM or EF 28-105 f/3.5-4.5 USM lens attached.

# Major Specifications

Type:	35mm autofocus/autoexposure single-lens reflex camera with focal-plane shutter, built-in motor drive and built-in flash. (And quartz date back for QD models).
Picture size:	24 mm x 36 mm
Compatible lenses:	Canon EF lenses (metering at maximum aperture) .
Lens mount:	Canon EF mount with fully-electronic signal-transfer system.
Viewfinder:	Fixed eye-level pentaprism.
Picture coverage:	90% vertical, 92% horizontal.
Magnification:	0.71X (with 50mm lens focused at infinity).
Standard diopter:	-1 diopter. 19.5mm eye relief.
Focusing screen:	Fixed, New Laser-matte screen with depth-of-field preview mark.
Mirror:	Quick-return half mirror (no vignetting with EF 300mm f/2.8 lens and Extender 2X or shorter configurations).
Metering system:	TTL metering at maximum aperture with a 6-zone SPC (silicon photocell). ①. Evaluative metering (linked to focusing point) ②. Approx. 9.5-percent partial metering ③. Centerweighted averaging metering
Exposure modes:	①. Intelligent Program AE (shiftable), ②. Shutter speed-priority AE, ③. Aperture-priority AE, ④. Depth-of-field AE (shiftable), ⑤. Full Auto (non-shiftable), ⑥. Programmed Image Control modes (4), ⑦. Auto flash exposure: E-TTL program flash AE with Speedlite 380EX, TTL program with the built-in flash, A-TTL and TTL program flash AE with other EOS-dedicated Speedlites, ⑧. Metered manual.
Camera-shake warning:	Provided with Full Auto and Programmed Image Control modes. Shutter speed display blinks if the shutter speed is slower than the reciprocal of the lens focal length by more than one-half stop.
Metering range:	①. EV 1-20 (at 20°C and normal humidity with a 50mm f/1.4 lens, ISO 100)
ISO Film Speed Range:	ISO 6-6400 (ISO 25-5000 for DX-coded film)
Exposure compensation:	±2 stops in half stops.
Autobracketing:	±2 stops in half stops. Sequence: Correct exposure, underexposure, and overexposure in single-frame or continuous shooting mode.
Multiple exposures:	Max. 9 settable.
AF control:	TTL-CT-SIR (Through-the-Lens Cross-Type Secondary Image Registration) with multiple BASIS (Base-Stored Image Sensor).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>①. One-Shot AF: AF locks when focus is achieved. Shutter can be released only when focus is achieved.</li> <li>②. AI Servo AF: Tracks subject movement and allows shutter release at anytime. Predictive AF provided.</li> <li>③. AI Focus AF: If the subject focused in the One-Shot AF mode starts moving, the mode switches to AI Servo AF automatically.</li> <li>④. Manual focusing: Enabled by setting the focus mode switch to "M" and turning the focusing ring.</li> </ul>
AF working range:	EV 0-18 (at ISO 100)
Focusing point selection:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>①. Automatic: Camera-selected.</li> <li>②. Manual: User-selected with button and dial.</li> <li>③. Eye-controlled: User-selected by eye.</li> </ul>
AF-assist beam:	Built-in AF-assist beam emitted automatically at the current focusing point area.
Shutter:	Vertical-travel, focal-plane shutter with all speeds electronically-controlled.
Shutter speeds:	30 to 1/4000 sec. (in half steps) and bulb.
Self-timer:	Electronically-controlled for 10-sec. delay.
Film loading:	Automatic. After film is loaded and the back is closed, the film advances to frame 1 automatically.
Film advance:	Automatic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>①. Single-frame</li> <li>②. Continuous (Approx. PP frames per sec. max.)</li> </ul>
Film rewind:	Automatic at the end of the roll.
Built-in flash:	Built-in flash head in the pentaprism with 3-zone TTL auto flash system, serially controlled. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>①. Guide No. 13 (in meters at ISO 100)</li> <li>②. Recycling time: Approx. 2 sec.</li> <li>③. Flash coverage: 28mm lens covered.</li> <li>④. Firing conditions: Fires automatically in backlit or low-light conditions in the Full Auto, Portrait, and Close-up modes. Fires with the flash button in Creative Zone modes.</li> </ul>
Flash exposure aperture:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>①. In Programmed Image Control modes: Automatically set by the TTL program.</li> <li>②. In Av and manual modes: Manually set.</li> <li>③. In Tv mode: Automatically set to match set shutter speed.</li> </ul>
Flash sync speed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>①. In Programmed Image Control modes: Automatically set to 1/60 to 1/25 sec.</li> <li>②. In Av mode: Automatically set to 30" to 1/125 sec. to match the set aperture.</li> </ul>

- ③. In Tv and manual modes: Manually set to 1/125 sec. or slower.

Flash contacts:	X-sync for direct connection on hot shoe.
Grip:	Battery Pack BP-50 (sold separately) attachable.
LCD panel:	Shutter speed, aperture value, film speed, battery level, exposure compensation amount, etc.
Custom Functions:	10 provided (11 with E models).
Power source:	One 2CR5 lithium battery.
With Battery Pack BP-50:	Size-AA alkaline batteries or 2CR5 lithium battery.
With Battery Pack BP-5 B (with BP-50 battery compartment cover):	Size-D batteries.
Battery check:	Battery level displayed automatically indicating one of four levels on the LCD panel when Command Dial is set to L.
Dimensions (mm):	152.5 (W) x 104.5 (H) x 71 (D)
Weight (body only):	590 g

• Date and time imprinting (QD model only)

Type:	Liquid-crystal display, automatic calendar with quartz digital clock (effective up to the year 2019, self-adjusting for leap years).
Formats:	①. Year, month, day ②. Day, hour, minute ③. Blank ④. Month, day, year ⑤. Day, month, year
Imprinting color:	Orange
Clock precision:	±90 sec./month at 20 C or below.
Power source:	One lithium CR2025 battery (Battery life of about 3 years).

• Lens:	EF28-80 F3.5-5.6 III USM	EF28-105 F3.5-5.6 USM	EF70-300 F4-5.6 USM
Angle of view			
Diagonal extent:	75°to23°20'	75°to23°20'	32°11'to8°15'
Vertical extent:	46°to17°	46°to13°	18°11'to4°35'
Horizontal extent:	65°to25°	65°19'20'	27°to6°50'
Lens construction (elements/groups):	9/9	15/12	13/9
Min. aperture:	22 to 38	22 to 29	32 to 45
Focusing distance range:	0.38m to ∞	0.5m to ∞	1.5m to ∞
Max. magnification and picture area:	28mm 0.1 (255 x 393mm) 80mm 0.25 (93 x 141mm)	28mm 0.07 (379 x 589) 105mm 0.19 (123 x 184mm)	75mm 0.065 (372 x 558) 300mm 0.25 (95 x 142mm)
Filter size and attachable quantity:	58mm, 1	58mm, 1	58mm, 1
Length x Max. diameter:	68.5 x 63.5mm	75 x 72mm	122.1 x 71mm
Weight:	205g	375g	495g

- All specifications have been obtained through Canon's Standard Test Methods. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

# Custom Functions

Custom Function No.	Description
C01	Automatic film rewind mode.
C02	Film leader position after film rewind.
C03	ISO film speed setting method.
C04	AF activation method and AE lock button operation.
C05	Self-timer and mirror lockup operation.
C06	Second-curtain synchronization.
C07	AF-assist beam.
C08	Partial metering and FE lock linkage to focusing point.
C09	Flash sync speed in aperture-priority AE mode.
C10	Focusing point flashing.
C11	 Eye-controlled depth-of-field preview.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Do not make any changes or modifications to the equipment unless otherwise specified in the instructions. If such changes or modifications should be made, you could be required to stop operation of the equipment.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class B limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus as set out in the interference-causing equipment standard entitled "Digital Apparatus", ICES-003 of the Industry Canada.



The CE Mark is a Directive conformity mark of the European Community (EC)







# Canon

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